# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 176.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

***Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.***

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been sold to Hon. Jno. C. Shoemaker.

—Williard Richardson, founder and editor-in-chief of the Galveston (Texas) *News*, died on Moday morning.

—The Cincinnati Board of Education, by acclamation, elected Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

—A son of Captain Lumbert, of the tow boat Wiecaco, aged seven, fell off the wharf at Pass a l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and was drowned.

—Chief Engineer H. A. Gardner, of the Michigan Central Railroad, formerly Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, died in Chicago Monday.

—A young man named John Odey, claiming to be from Boston, shot himself at Omaha, on Monday, intending to commit suicide, on account of domestic troubles and pecuniary loss.

—A man named Johnson, with his wife and five children, in a wagon, drove into the Coosawatte river, Georgia, and got into deep water. The wagon bed floated off and all the children were drowned.

—Dr. James Arnold was knocked down by highwaymen in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday night, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and sixty dollars in money. He was struck by a slung shot and terribly cut about the head.

—John Noble, a highly respected farmer, fifty years of age, living near Milburg, Ottawa county, Ohio, killed his wife on Monday evening by beating her with a club and cutting her throat. The alleged cause is infidelity. He surrendered himself to the authorities.

—Miss Seelye, M. D., died, June 9, at Mussoorie, Northern India. She was a daughter of Dr. Seelye, of Cleveland. She was connected with the Woman's Union of the African Mission in Calcutta. Miss Seelye was on her vacation trip, and died of typhoid fever.

—The old established mercantile house of George P. Mitchell & Sons, of Halifax, is in financial difficulties owing to the misappropriation of property by a Montreal merchant. The liabilities of the firm are stated at $180,000, the loss in Montreal being $158,000.

—The alumni of Chicago University residing in Chicago, about thirty in number, met on Monday and passed resolutions demanding of the trustees of that institution that as an act of justice, and a necessity to the welfare of the University, that Dr. Lemuel Moss be reinstated as President.

—Judge Barrows, of Kingston, Ont., on Monday gave a decision in the case of McNee versus the Grand Trunk Railway Company, holding that the latter was not responsible on loss in Canada on a through bill of lading from Liverpool while goods are in charge of the railway. The steamship line was responsible for the delivery at their destination, their responsibility not ending with shipment on the cars.

### STATE BREVITIES.

HUNTINGDON people chew $2,200 worth of tobacco per year.

SHERIFF REED, of Crawford county, advertises one hundred properties to be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 30th of July. Titusville furnishes almost one-half.

MARY J. CONN, aged twenty-five, was shot dead at Philadelphia on Sunday, by her husband, he not knowing the gun, which he pointed at his wife, was loaded.

MRS. NANCY CONNOR, of Chewtown, Lawrence county, fell from a cherry tree on the 17th inst., and striking upon a sharp stick, it penetrated her back, inflicting a wound which will probably cause death.

A LITTLE daughter of J. W. Mick, of Sharpsville, dropped a nursing bottle on the floor the other day, and then fell from the chair upon the broken pieces. The child came near bleeding to death before the arrival of a doctor.

THE Kittanning *Free Press* says: A son of Mr. Joseph Holder, while returning home from a picnic, at East Brady, on the 5th inst., was thrown from a buggy and killed. Another son of Mr. Holder was killed in the same manner on the Fourth of July last year.

JUDGE HALL, of the Bedford Judicial district, who was absent in Europe for some two months on a tour for the benefit of his health, returned to his home in Bedford a few days ago, and was tendered a public reception by members of the bar, officers of the Court, etc. It is stated that he has been much improved in health by his trip.

RUMORS, originating in Sharon, says the *Advertiser*, have been afloat for several days that the long-talked of railroad from that place to Shenango is to be built at once, and that the work is to be commenced immediately. We have heard rumors of this kind so often that we place little reliance on them. When we see the men at work then we will believe it.

### WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

ICE sells at Morgantown at 50 cents per 100 pounds.

THE prospects are now that there will be an enormous chestnut crop this year.

FIFTY or more miners are wanted at the Pioneer Coal Works on the Kanawha.

G. W. DAKON and Marion H. Davis, of Harrison county, have been appointed Notaries Public by Gov. Jacob.

WARREN MILLER, D. W. Keefe and R. H. Hughes are candidates for Superintendent of Free Schools in Jackson county.

KEYSER CITY has had seven different names in twenty-five years, as follows: Paddytown, Moselle, Windlee, Depot, New Creek, Keyser. It ought to be happy now.

AT a meeting of the Weston & West Fork Railroad Co. at Weston on the 17th, a resolution was passed increasing the capital of the company from $75,000 to $250,000.

THE Weston *Democrat* says that James Woodsell, who resides one and a half miles above Addison, in Webster county, recently cut down a poplar tree on his place, which was twenty-six feet and six inches in circumference.

ON the 17th of August the Grangers of Mason, Putnam and adjoining counties will meet at Point Pleasant to consider the propriety of establishing at that place, or at Huntington, a Grange Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

THE memorable tornado of Saturday morning, the 17th, struck Cranberry Summit, Preston county, with considerable power. A large two-inch plank was lifted bodily by the wind, and blown endways against the side of a house several yards away, going completely through, and making a large hole.

### Sad Case of Destitution and Death.

Mary Keudian, with three small children, arrived in the city yesterday morning from St. Louis, *en route* to Pittsburgh in search of her husband. She proceeded to the Little Miami depot, and soon after arriving there one of her children, a little girl thirteen months old, died in her arms, quite suddenly. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, which developed some sad facts. It seems Mrs. Keudian has been in this country only three months. Her husband crossed the ocean several months since, and the last she heard of him he was in New York. When she arrived there she learned that he had left for St. Louis, and she followed him there, where she remained until last Saturday. She failed to find her husband at St. Louis, but a few days since heard that he was in Pittsburgh, and at once prepared to continue the search. After disposing of all her effects, she barely had money enough to purchase a ticket to Pittsburgh. Her child was taken sick after she started, but she did not think the case serious, and without any medical attention it died yesterday morning as above stated. The jury after the Coroner had investigated the case, returned a verdict of "death from cholera infantum."—*Cincinnati Commercial*, Monday.

### European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Republic, at New York; steamer Nevada, New York: steamer Acapulco, at New York; steamer England, at New York; steamer Klopstock, at Plymouth; steamer State of Indiana, at Moville; steamer Castalia, at Moville; steamer Tyrian, at Moville; steamer Ohio, at Queenstown; steamer Vaderland, at Antwerp; steamer Rotterdam, at Helveot.

### Patent Chimneys.

No building should be considered safe without the patent flues or chimneys which are manufactured and sold by Messrs. N. U. Walker & Co. No. 372 Penn avenue. Also Bottoms, Bonnets and openings for square flues.

## FIRST EDITION.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Serious Drought in Portugal.

Fighting in Herzegovina Between Turks and Insurgents.

Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

Thirty English Cotton Mills Closed.

Agitation Over the Shipping Bill.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Plimpsoll's Shipping Bill.**

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times* understands that Mr. Plimpsoll has procured a revival of his shipping bill, which he abandoned in favor of the Government's measure, and that it will now be placed on the order book for Thursday. Mr. Plimpsoll will then apologize to the House and consent to the passage of the bill as a provisional measure, for one year only.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons fixed Thursday next for the second reading of Plimpsoll's shipping bill. Earl Shaftesbury has written a letter to Plimpsoll, earnestly sympathizing with him in his effort to better the condition of seamen, and advising him to appear in the House and adhere to the views he expressed, but to signify his regret that excitement led him to violate the rules of debate. A majority of the prominent daily and weekly journals express similar views.

**Steampship Collision.**

The Cunard steamship Abyssinia and Williams & Guion's steamship Wyoming, from New York for Liverpool, collided yesterday at New Brighton. Both vessels were considerably damaged in their hulls, and have been docked.

**Cotton Mills Closed.**

LONDON, July 26.—Thirty cotton mills closed at Oldham to-day, the operators refusing to accept the masters' terms in regard to wages.

**The Direct Cable.**

The manager of the Direct United States Cable says that no stockholder has been denied information. A small portion of the cable has been injured, probably by ice. The contractors are now replacing with good cable the injured part.

**House of Commons.**

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day various notices of motions and questions were given, all reflecting the depth of public indignation at the Government's withdrawal of the shipping bill. Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, will introduce on Wednesday a bill further empowering the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy ships from sailing.

**Plimpsoll's Triumph.**

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Charles Adderley's shipping bill is regarded as a Government concession to and a triumph for Plimpsoll.

**A Ship Wrecked.**

LONDON, July 27.—Information has been received of the wreck, on April 14th, of the ship Stuart Hahneman, an a voyage from Bombay. Five of her crew arrived at St. Helena. The remainder, thirty-eight in number, were drowned. The survivors were thirteen days at sea in an open boat.

**Plimpsoll's Course Approved.**

LONDON, July 26.—Plimpsoll meets with warm support. A great number of letters of approbation will be published to-morrow. The Government is evidently terrified.

### PORTUGAL.

**Serious Drought.**

LONDON, July 26.—A special from Lisbon, Portugal, reports a drought in several districts of Minho that has destroyed crops and pastures. A famine is threatened, and riots against grain reporters are imminent. The cattle are dying of hunger, and the local authorities report that it will be impossible to collect taxes in many places. An attempt to do so would cause an insurrection. Accounts from Alogoroe show a similar state of affairs in that province. The Government is sending relief to the afflicted sections.

### TURKEY.

**Fighting in Herzegovina.**

RAGUSA, July 26.—The Herzegovina insurgents were attacked by Turkish troops on Friday last, near Nevesigna, and a severe engagement took place. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. On Saturday the Turks made a sortie from Stoladtz, and attacked the insurgents near Dabra. Four companies made an unsuccessful effort to flank the insurgents. The fighting lasted all day. The result is not known. The Turks have fired Gorlitza.

### GERMANY.

**A False Rumor.**

BERLIN, July 26.—The story of the arrest at Landeck of Count d'Zembeck, his mother and chambermaid, on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate the German Crown Prince, is untrue. It was fabricated by the Clerk of the Court at Landeck, who has been arrested. There is no such person as Count d'Zembeck.

**Insane.**

BERLIN, July 26.—The Clerk of Court at Landeck who originated the Crown Prince assassination story proves to be insane.

### SPAIN.

**Carlist Submissions.**

MADRID, July 26.—The Carlists in Catalonia continue to give in their submission to the Government. Eight hundred additional submissions have been recorded.

**The Military Situation.**

SANTANDER, July 26—The military situation is being considered satisfactory. General Jovellar is about to return to Madrid.

### SEASONABLE SPORTS.

**The Races at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The races of the Cleveland Club commence to-morrow. The classes for the first day are the 2:24, 2:38, and running race, mile heats. The entries for the 2:24 class are May Queen, Malsey Gen. Garfield, Lady Star, and Clementine. May Queen is selling in the pools as the favorite at $75, Malsey second at $55, Garfield third at $31. In the 2:38 class the entries are Breeze, Preston, Colmar, Sam Sandhill, Tearaway, Beele, Porter, Duke, and Forger. Breeze, the favorite, sold at $25, Preston second at $18, the field $16. The entries for the running race are War Jig, Vicksburg, Ricely, Douglass, Doesy, and Miller. War Jig, the favorite, sold at $40, Vicksburg second at $34, and Ricely third at $16.

**Base Ball.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Chicagos, 5; Philadelphias, 1.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1875.

**Another Important Failure**

is announced in the grocery trade, that of Martin Y. Bunn & Co. The house did an extensive jobbing business with the city and country, and stood well in credit until recently, when it was found they had some time ago locked up a good part of their capital in real estate.

**A Swindler Arrested.**

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—One Noyes P. Gregory, a smart swindler, who has been pretending to be the traveling agent for E. W. Phelps & Co., of Newark, manufacturers of tools for sharpening agricultural implements, was arrested in Zanesville on Saturday night and brought to this city to answer a charge of forgery and obtaining goods under false pretenses. Gregory purchased a piano and two organs here, some time ago, for nine hundred dollars, giving in payment three notes for three hundred dollars each, purporting to be signed by farmers of Marion county. These notes turn out to be forgeries, and now Gregory wants to compromise the case. This man has recently been operating in the west. It is probable other parties have been swindled.

**Excitement in New Orleans Police Circles.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The refusal on Saturday evening of the Captain of the British steamer State of Alabama to surrender three of his sailors charged with stealing a coat, created a flutter of excitement in police circles. The first official was appealed to. Meantime the Alabama sailed for Liverpool with the accused on board. Attorney General Field states that when the legal points have been examined, should the law decide adversely to the Captain, he will be made a party to the crime as having harbored accused persons, and steps will be taken for his arrest on his return to this port.

**The Attack on Ex-Priest Gerdemann.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Daniel Fee was to-day held in $2,000 to answer a charge of inciting to riot. He was one of the leaders in the recent attack on ex-Priest Gerdemann. Gerdemann will lecture on "Ten Years in the Priestood" at Horticultural Hall, Wednesday night. The National Protestant Alliance will attend in a body.

### THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26, 1875.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Humidt. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 30.060 | 73 | 81 | W. | Cloudy. |
| 2 P. M. | 30.067 | 83 | 56 | S.W. | Cloudy. |
| 9 P. M. | 30.032 | 74 | 72 | S. | Fair. |

Mean Barometer, 30.048.
Mean Thermometer, 76.
Highest Thermometer, 85.
Lowest Thermometer, 69.
Rain Fall, .01.

L. A. WELSH.
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., July 27, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

For the Middle States and lower lake regions, rising to stationary barometer, westerly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature in the latter and slight changes in the former.

The Mississippi river will continue rising below Cairo.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.**

**Commencement Week—The Closing Exercises—Degrees Conferred, &c.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MOUNT UNION, July 24, 1875.

Yesterday ended commencement week at Mount Union College. It was a gala day. Multitudes thronged the town. The College has a strong hold on the hearts of the masses, and deservedly so. It has been an educational benediction to thousands of young men and women.

The College is now twenty-nine years old and has enrolled on its catalogue, from first to last, 10,589 students.

The class graduated yesterday numbered thirty-two, five of these young ladies. Their performances gave evidence that they are the peers of their brothers in every respect.

More than two thousand people thronged the College hall yesterday, witnessing the closing exercises.

Beside the orations of the graduating class, Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York, Mr. Lewis Miller, President of the Board of Trustees; Rev. H. D. Fisher and Rev. Mr. Baker, of Akron, Ohio, made addresses.

The burden of these addresses was an appeal to the friends of the College to erect a new building for the accommodation of the constantly increasing number of students.

President Hartshorn gave diplomas to the thirty-two graduates and announced the following degrees conferred: D. D. on Rev. James M. Freeman, Assistant editor of S. S. Journal, Rev. Wm. Dixon, of the Presbyterian church, North Benton, Ohio, and Rev. J. B. Helwig, Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

In the evening the two Literary Societies held a conjoint exercise. Fully a thousand persons were present, making a net income to the societies of $300.

The singing was very good. It was done by the choirs of the two societies. The instrumental music—two solos on piano—may have been first class. I do not know. There were just two persons in the house, so far as I could see, interested in it; the performer and her teacher.

The programme of exercises came very nearly having no end. It reached clear up to midnight—a shame and an imposition.

Commencements at Mount Union College are no commonplace affairs. They attract not only the natives, but distinguished strangers from abroad. We saw a number of these yesterday—one well known to the GAZETTE, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, A. M., who who renders many of our colleges useful service.

During the coming year Mount Union is to have a new building. AMICUS.

**PORT HOMER, O.**

**The Crops in the Rural Districts—Business Prospects.**

PORT HOMER, O., July 26, 1875.

The crops are very fine in South Eastern Ohio, in fact that venerable citizen, the oldest inhabitant never saw better. Wheat was cut in a fine condition, and the crop is above the average for some years past. What may be the loss from the very wet weather "Old Probs" may know, we don't at present. Oats are No. 1 extra. The prospects are that thirty to thirty-five cents will be the price here this fall. Potatoes are first rate. The average is unusually large, and since the busy little bug has left us, prospects are good for an extra large yield. They will not be worth more than twenty-five or fifty cents. Corn was never better. There was more than usual planted, and the wet, warm weather has brought it forward with a rush—in fact a little faster than many wished to have it. It is almost impossible to keep ahead with plows and hoes. Barley is but little grown here, but what I have seen looks well, as do all spring crops that have been cultivated with the hoe sufficiently. Grapes are well set, but are beginning to rot badly. If this warm wet weather continues long they will be used up; then good bye wine—moulding for our Centennial dinner. My pear crop I sold in the spring—what grew on over one hundred trees for five cents to a newspaper man. He has a safe investment, and at least a margin of one hundred per cent. Gardens are gay and happy, and have passed the crisis, except the cabbage, which is being very much troubled with worms; wonder if McLean's vermifuge would help it? How would it affect the "krout."

Business—ah! that's the question—is, well, just about the same, or a little more so. Fire brick have been sold in the yard for $6.25—less than cost. Several yards have shut down, and more will, unless there is a change for the better soon. Will times be any better when Uncle Bill Allen is elected? Will he be elected, or will General Hays knock the wind out of his sails? We want *money*, not shinplasters, that are only worth eighty-eight cents on the dollar. If we can't have specie, give us a currency with Uncle Sam's guarantee that he will give us the full amount of the promise to pay. If our bonds are good abroad, our currency would be also, if issued on the same principle—that we intend to redeem them in specie. H.

**CANTON, O.**

**Farmers Engaged in Harvest Work—"Peter Funk" Agents and Peddlers.**

CANTON, O., July 24, 1875.

The farmers are now earnestly engaged in their harvest work. The wheat crop is not equal to an average, as estimated year by year. The oats will be pretty good. Much barley is raised in this region, and the yield of it will be as good as that of other seasons. The corn crop is making a good show. Rain has fallen abundantly this summer, and while frequent showers have benefited the corn, they have been adverse to the harvest work. About one-third of the time farmers have been kept from work by rain. If it is true that "a wet summer is followed by a frosty winter," as some weather-wise person has published, we may expect next winter to be a repetition of last. What dead wise learned correspondent "G. A." think about it?

The unsophisticated people of this region are occasionally visited by peddlers and agents of the "Peter Funk' tribe. They succeed often enough to make the people distrustful of all agents, even those who have useful commodities to offer. Recently a lottery agent called at a farmer's house, and told some specious stories about the prizes to be drawn. Among them were bales of cloth, Brussels carpet, pianos, melodeons, &c. Tickets were to cost only one dollar. To a credulous woman, all of this seemed wonderful; but, like a dutiful wife, she thought best to consult her husband before investing. For this purpose she ran to the field, where he was engaged driving the reaper. The husband and his harvest hands knew enough about such schemes to save their money, wherefore "Peter" was dismissed without any addition to his exchequer, and though left for awhile at the house with only a little girl, he thought it most prudent not to attempt any improper liberti ", knowing that harvest workmen would not be backward in organizing a police force suitable for the occasion.

G. D. H.

**A New Sensation.**

Captain Ruffin tackled our reporter, yesterday afternoon, at Cumminsville, and said he had an item for us. He said that, on next Sunday, the Spring Grove Avenue Railroad Company would furnish additional attractions, in the way of female conductors. Immediately afterward Mr. E. S. Bates', Superintendent of the company, stepped up and said:

"Mebbe you don't believe it?"

"Believe what?" queried our reporter.

"That we are going to have female conductors next Sunday," retorted Mr. Bates.

"Are you going to continue the females on week days, too?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," replied the Superintendent. "We are going to try the experiment in any rate. We expect the traveling public to treat the ladies civilly, and we don't know why women will not make as good conductors as men. If it does not pay, why, we'll have to drop it, that's all. As soon as the Captain returns, we will lay the matter fully before the Board." [The Captain is Mr. T. F. Eckert, one of the principal stockholders in the road.—REP.]

Just then Captain Ruffin chimed in: "Louie [one of the oldest drivers on the road] says they will have to furnish a purty one for his car, or none at all."

Heretofore the company has employed only drivers, who collect fare, except on Sundays, when there is a rush of business, when the old drivers act as conductors, and extra drivers are employed for the day. The new experiment will be hailed with delight, especially by the young men.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

## SECOND EDITION

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of District Attorney Fisher and Chief Clerk Avery.

Yellow Fever Ravages at Fort Barrancas.

Sixty-five Cases and Seven Deaths.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1875.

**Resignation of Judge Fisher.**

Judge Fisher has tendered his resignation of the office of United States District Attorney for this District, and it has been forwarded by the Attorney General to the President. Judge Fisher will retire upon the qualification of ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, who has accepted the office, but who is now absent from Washington.

**Yellow Fever.**

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatches:

"NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, July 26.—Keep strangers from here. The fever is raging at Barrancas. There are sixty-five cases, with seven deaths.

(Signed) "G. H. COOPER,
"Commandant."

"PENSACOLA, July 26.—Hon. Secretary of the Navy—There is strict quarantine upon Fort Barrancas. There is no communication therefrom except through our quarantine. The Post commanding officer's wife is sick. His duties of providing for the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children of the post are nearly all down. Please inform the Secretary of War.

"G. H. COOPER, Commandant."

**Religious Revival Agitated.**

A meeting of ministers and others was held here to-day for the purpose of considering the subject of inviting Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit this city and hold a series of meetings. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the churches, and request them to appoint delegates to assemble at noon on Monday next, to extend an invitation and arrange for the erection of a suitable building for meetings.

**Cabinet Rumors Denied.**

Recent newspaper statements to the effect that the President had, on the 20th of June last, addressed a letter to Secretary Delano, asking for his resignation, and that Delano had visited Long Branch and besought the President to retain him in the Cabinet, are without any foundation whatever. No such letter was ever written by the President. Neither has Delano been to Long Branch this season.

**Chief Clerk Avery Indicted.**

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day was officially informed of the indictment of Chief Clerk Avery, and will relieve him from duty this afternoon or to-morrow. The Secretary has not yet designated his successor.

**Chief Clerk Avery Resigned.**

Chief Clerk Avery tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and it was promptly accepted.

### THE UTAH BUTCHERY.

**Trial of John D. Lee at Beaver—Damaging Testimony by a Lady Witness—Lee's Report of the Slaughter.**

BEAVER, UTAH, July 26.—To-day Ann Elizabeth Hoag swore she lived at Harmony in 1837. There was a meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre. It was stated at the meeting that the emigrants would be destroyed. An express was sent to Brigham Young after the soldiers and Indians started.

**Lee's Report.**

After the massacre a meeting was called to hear Lee's report. Lee stood up and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the emigrants. A man came out from the emigrants. Lee promised peace if they would give up their arms. They agreed, and marched out alongside the soldiers, who shot them down at a signal, and the Indians killed the women. He said one man had a baby in his arms. After the first fire Lee said: "Give up that child." The man replied: "If I die, this child dies with me. I know you, John D. Lee, despite your paint." Lee said he had to shoot the man and child. While reporting, an express from Young arrived. I saw the wagon in front of the meeting house. One boy, eight years old, pointed to Indian Joe and said: "That man killed my papa; got my papa's pants." I never saw Indian Joe afterwards. He said not to talk to the children; he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

**Thomas P. Willis Sworn.**

I saw goods of the murdered emigrants at Cedar City—fifteen or twenty wagons, and four or five hundred head of stock; heard Haight before the attack ask my father the best way to attack the train. After the attack I saw Prince kill the elder emigrants in wagons in front of the meeting house in Cedar City. The Indians washed their bloody clothing in a ditch in Cedar City; saw the children; Higbee had a boy seven or eight years old; my brother had one; Burbuck had one; saw them in 1859, at the Indian reservation, in the care of Dr Forney. The Mormons had a military organization; the meetings every Saturday. The property of the emigrants at the tithing house was sold at auction.

### THE CROP PROSPECT.

**Reports from Various Counties in Nebraska.**

OMAHA, July 26.—The *Herald* publishes in the morning specials from the following counties:

CLAY—Harvesting is promising; fine wheat, good quality, yield fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Oats is good. Corn and potatoes are very fine.

SALINE—Wheat, fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats is good. Barley is badly damaged, though the yield will be large. Corn and potatoes are immense.

CUMMING—Everything is first class. Harvest is about done in Northeastern Nebraska. In the vicinity of Sioux City the crops are not very favorable. It is thought wheat will yield an average of eighteen bushels. Barley is bad.

NEMAHA—Small grain in only a small portion of the county is not half a crop. Barley is bad. Early corn is splendid; late promises well.

LANCASTER—The most bountiful harvest, except barley, which is not over half a crop.

JOHNSON.—Wheat, fifteen bushels to the acre. Barley half a crop. Oats is good. Corn is fine.

CASS—Does not report at all flatteringly, except corn and potatoes. Barley is especially bad.

The weather in the past ten days has been good in most localities in the State, and great efforts have been made to complete the harvest, which have been in the main successful.

### THE BLACK HILLS.

**Encouraging Discoveries by Prof. Janney—Over 1,000 Miners in the New Gold Fields.**

CHICAGO, July 27.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special correspondent in the Black Hills, under the date of July 20, telegraphs from Harney's Peak, via Fort Laramie, that Prof. Janney has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid Creeks, where he has been laboring with his corps for the past two years. He reports an abundance of water, probably from one to twelve inches, with a fine fall of seventy-five to eighty feet per mile; also a number of flats that promise from three to three and one-half cents per pan from grass roots to the bed rock. The ore, it is estimated, on Spring and Rapid Creeks, not less than three hundred miners, and disseminated throughout the hills about eight hundred, although some place the number at from 1,000 to 1,500. The gold in the new diggings is of coarse quality and greater quantity than that discovered on French Creek. Miners are coming to the hills at the rate of twenty daily. The gulches and ravines are thickly settled.

Col. Dodge left this morning with two companies of cavalry for Prof. Janney's camp. The remainder of the command will occupy Harney for several weeks, or until the Indian Commission arrives. We will then move south to Bear Butte, where the next permanent camp will be made.

**Marine News.**

MOVILLE, July 26.—The steamships Castalia and Syrian, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived—The steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, July 26.—Arrived—The steamer Manitobau, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived—The steamer Pomerania, from Hamburg.

**Here, For Terra Cotta Wares,**

Chimney Tops, Lawn Vases, Flower Pots, Fire Brick, Eddy's Patent Chimney Flues, Window Caps, Door Caps, Brackets, Cornices, and Belting of material the most durable, and low in price, at N. U. Walker & Co., 372 Penn street.

### BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

....A special meeting of Common Council will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

....Officers Dennis Nellis, Hugh Reed and J. W. Moore have resigned from the police force. They went out under fire.

....R. B. Carnahan, Esq., has written an opinion that under the act of 1861 Mayors McCarthy and Phillips are not entitled to fees.

....The Johnstown and Braddocks base ball clubs will contest on Thursday on the grounds of the latter. A fine game is anticipated.

....The goods stolen on Saturday night from the residence of Mr. J. D. Thompson, on Washington street, Allegheny, are valued at $185.

....A special election will be held in the Third ward to-day for a member of Common Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. P. Fulton.

....It is said that Mr. C. Howard will soon assume the Superintendency of the work on the Hiland avenue reservoir and that Mr. John S. Love will retire.

....The boy named Buck, who was injured at Lock No. 2 last week, mention of which has already been made in our columns, is lying in a critical condition.

....The proprietors of the gambling houses which recently commenced running double turn have shut up again in compliance with orders to that effect from Mayor McCarthy.

....A house occupied by Mr. Michael, on Mt. Oliver, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of about one hundred dollars. The building is owned by one Kreiling, and is fully insured.

....There was quite a severe storm in Lawrenceville, near Forty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. It toppled over a number of telegraph poles, and blew down a half mile of the fire alarm telegraph wire.

....At an inquest on the body of John E. Miller, who died suddenly on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, on the 22nd inst., which was held last night, the Coroner's jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking arsenic.

....Alderman Joseph Butler held an adjourned inquest on the body of John Raible, who was run over at the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Friday night. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

....The residence of Dr. Rankin, on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, was recently visited by thieves and the contents of it turned upside down. What was stolen, if anything, cannot be ascertained until the return of the family, all of whom are away on a visit.

....The body of a boy nineteen years of age, by the name of Bench, and who was employed in the Rochester tumbler works, was found terribly mangled on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, near Rochester, on Saturday evening. It is not known how the unfortunate victim met with his sad fate.

....Martin & Downey having declined to accept the contract for laying water pipe on Center avenue, on account of an alleged clerical error in their bid, it has been awarded to John J. Quinn, at one dollar per lineal foot for twenty inch pipe, twenty-one cents for eight inch and twenty cents for six inch pipes.

....A Pittsburgher named Doerin committed suicide at Cincinnati on Friday night by drowning himself in the Ohio river. He had lost his situation as bookkeeper here and went to Cincinnati in search of employment, but failing to find any he got despondent and took his own life. His wife and three children are yet in that city.

....A rule was granted on James Cassidy, by the Quarter Sessions Court, on application of Judge Mellon, last Saturday, requiring him to show cause why he should not testify before the Commissioner who was appointed to take testimony in the matter of an appeal taken from the assessment of the viewers of Try street. The rule was made returnable next Saturday.

....The roots of two dwelling houses located at the corner of Linden and Knoll streets, Allegheny, caught fire about ten o'clock yesterday forenoon from chimney sparks, but the fire was extinguished with a "Babcock" before it had done a great deal of damage. The loss, which amounts to about $500, will fall upon Mr. Benjamin Patterson, the owner of the buildings, but he is fully insured.

....Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, reports thirty-four deaths in that city last week, as follows: Cholera infantum 8, convulsions 4, unknown 2, typhoid fever 3, accident 3, consumption 2, and one each of the following: Spinal meningitis, typho cerebritis, tubercular meningitis, summer complaint, morbid dentition, capillary bronchitis, tetanus, inflammatory diarrhea, still born, and rheumatism of the heart. Married 7, single 27. White 32, colored 2. Males 18, females 16.

....She tried to sit down in the street car, but was pinned back so tight she couldn't. Old lady peeped over her specs and asked her, "How long have you been afflicted that way?" The young lady blushed and made "a break," sitting down sideways and holding her knees together so tight that she looked as if she had on a one legged pair of breeches. Old lady noticed her sitting in this sidewise cramped position and whispered: "Blue, I s'pose; I've had 'em myself."

....A lady riding in a Western avenue car, while in Allegheny, on Sunday evening, pulled the bell at Robinson street. The car stopped, and she proceeded to the back platform, but finding that she had forgotten her parasol, went back for it. Although the whole affair did not take more than half a minute, the conductor rang the bell to go ahead, saying he would not stop again till he got over the bridge. The lady asked him to let her off, and he replied that he had stopped once for her and would not do it again. Finding that he would not help her, she attempted to get off while the car was in full speed, but was thrown on her face, injuring her severely and, for a moment, rendering her insensible. A carriage was procured and she was conveyed home.

**PERSONAL.**

***Sheriff Hare returned from a trip to Indian Creek yesterday. He states that he enjoyed "camp life" hugely.

***Assistant United States District Attorney George Wilson, returned from Erie yesterday, where he has been attending Court for the pass few days.

***Mr. Louis Neeb, one of the proprietors of the *Freiheits Freund*, yesterday started with his family for a summer jaunt to Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, and the Lakes.

***Mr. J. G. Battelle, of the *Telegraph* corps, will leave to-morrow for a summer trip on his native heath in Southern Ohio. He carries with him the benisons of the corps reportorial of the city press.

***Rev. R. Audley Brown, Prohibition candidate for Governor, was in the city yesterday. He attended the meeting of the Alliance at their rooms on Penn avenue, where he was lovited to make a speech, but declined on account of ill health.

***Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick Wells, of the Thirty-sixth ward, South Side, celebrated their "Golden Wedding" on last Saturday. The occasion was one of pleasant memories to themselves and to the large number of friends who assembled with them, to indulge in felicitations over the fiftieth anniversary of a matrimonial union which had been fruitful of peace, prosperity and joy. The friends of the venerable and esteemed couple testified their regard for them by gifts of value and beauty, and the evening was spent with genuine good cheer and social feeling.

**ELECTION ASSESSORS' BILLS.**

**They are Still Coming in.**

We have already alluded to complaints having been made, in regard to unusually large bills being returned by a number of Election Assessors from the various precincts of the several wards of the two cities. A case which will probably receive attention, was called to the notice of Clerk Snively in the Controller's office a few days ago. It appears that an Assessor returned a bill for a certain number of days, and on examination it was found that the official demanded pay for three days more than he had in his books out counting even Sundays. The account went to his account and the money was paid over.

The Assessors of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, have returned the smallest bills which have come in from either of the two cities. It only cost the county ten dollars to have two hundred and fifty-one names registered in the First Precinct of this ward, and nine dollars to register the Third Precinct. The second district is yet to hear from.

There are a number of other Precincts which have also been registered at reasonable rates, but where such large demands have been made on the county for booking less than two hundred and fifty names, prosecutions are still threatened against the Assessors asking the payment of their bills.

**HORRIBLY MANGLED.**

**A Man Run Over by a Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.**

A horrible accident took place near Hawkin's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, yesterday afternoon, in which John Kelly was instantly killed. It appears that Kelly, who was a workman on the railroad track, was busily engaged, when the Wall's accommodation train going west came up, which he failed to notice until it was too late, and the engine struck him, knocking him on one of the rails, and the wheels passed over his body lengthwise, cutting it in two pieces. The mangled corpse was taken up, and conveyed to the late residence of the deceased, at Hulton Station, and the Coroner notified. Squire Russell, of Braddock's was telegraphed to hold an inquest. Deceased was an Irishman by birth, fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

### THE COUNTY TREASURER.

**Opinion of Attorney General Dimmick.**

The opinion of Attorney General Dimmick respecting the Treasurership of Allegheny county, and the necessity of holding an election therefor this fall, to which reference has already been made, is as follows:

HONESDALE, July 17, 1875.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

*My Dear Sir:* On my return home this morning I found your favor of the 13th inst. I am clear in the opinion you should select a County Treasurer at the coming November election, although I am inclined to think the present incumbent may hold over to March 1st. However this may be, and it is a matter for the present incumbent and his successor to settle in the courts, it does not change, in my judgment, the time you should elect—next November.

Assuming the Constitution went into effect January 1st, 1874, the case is then presented of an officer who was elected under the act of May 27th, 1841, for the term of two years, but whose term of office did not commence until the new Constitution had gone into effect fixing the time of such officers for three years; and the question arises, does the new Constitution extend the term of such officer for an additional year?

I am clear in the opinion that article fourteen of section second of the new Constitution applies only to county officers elected subsequent to its adoption, and does not operate to extend the term of those elected previously, although their term of office commenced after the new Constitution went into effect.

By reference to section twenty-six of the schedule, it will be observed that provision is made that all persons in office at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and at the first election under it, which hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless ot

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.


## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. MCCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN MCCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

JUDGE FISHER has at last reigned, and ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, will soon assume his place.

THE *Post* doesn't answer our fraternal inquiries about the Salary Grabber Randall. Will the Democratic Convention recognize him,—thus aiding his efforts for the Speakership of the House? Remember, he is the same Randall that advocated and took, and kept the back pay steal.

SECRETARY DELANO is the subject still, of conflicting reports. One, that the President had demanded his resignation in June last, was so palpably unlikely, that we gave it no attention. The denial now comes in very positive form. He has not been requested to resign, but, on the contrary, the President desires him to stay till the pending investigation is ended.

A CONFLICT has been precipitated between the cotton spinners and their employers, at Oldham, England, over the rate of wages to be paid. Over thirty cotton mills have been closed, and the operatives locked out. It is to be borne in mind that labor troubles are not confined to this country, but exist in England, as well as here. The troubling influences are widespread and serious.

THERE was method, after all, in Plimpsoll's madness. His violent outbreak seems to have been deliberately designed to attract popular attention to his bill, and it has had just that effect. He now proposes to apologize for his rudeness, thus soothing the wounded dignity of the House, and then urge his measure as provisional merely, and to be operative in all the markets for one year only. It is thought that it may thus be passed.

THE camp meeting season, with its period of cottage life in the woods, is now fairly upon us, and the present Summer seems fruitful of more meetings than have been held any year. At Urbana, Ohio, one is in progress now,—while in our immediate vicinity four, and possibly more, are to be held. Already families are residing in the grove at Tarentum, Sewickley, Loyalhanna, and it is thought that large meetings will be held at the proper time.

IT is astonishing that a party platform should carry so much enlightenment along with it, as it does. We do not remember to have seen an intelligible or decided utterance, in the *Post*, on the monetary question, until the duty of good Democrats was defined in the Ohio platform. Now it is clear as mud on the question. But how about it, should the Pennsylvania Democracy not happen to go just as far as the Ohioans, in their declarations on the subject?

THE delectable enjoyment of assaulting editors seems to be still indulged in Cleveland, chiefly by street contractors. One, who conceived himself insulted, concluded to try his hand on the *Leader's* editor, but the intervention of an iron cane suddenly persuaded the irate contractor that he had undertaken a somewhat difficult task. The supplemental influence of arrest and bonds to keep the peace, left the soothed and pacified contractor at liberty to repair his wounded head, and to be less considerate of his injured dignity.

THE decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case, in New York, has occasioned much bitter discussion, which still continues. The action of Judge Davis, in pronouncing accumulated sentences, is severely criticised, as involving bad faith, and gross injustice. On the other hand, his action is defended, as being in accord with English precedent. It seems really to be a new feature in criminal practice, and to involve questions over which the lawyers differ. We are not certain, however, that the discussion has not been forced, in order that it may be made to manufacture sympathy for Tweed.

THE correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, referring to the political situation in this State, says: "The Democrats of Pennsylvania will assemble at Erie on September 6, and declare for time-honored Democratic principles, the foremost of which will be the speedy resumption of specie payments. Such action will command the admiration of intelligent and honest men throughout the Union, who, despairing of any remedy from the Republican party, look to the Democracy for relief from official corruption and extravagance." This is rather mixed,—but that part referring to the purposes of the Democracy seems unlike the utterances of the *Post*, and we are curious to know which is correct,—the Democratic organ here, or that in Baltimore.

WE noticed in our financial column, yesterday, the break in the Chicago grain market, giving the accepted cause,—the withdrawal of the English purchasers. It proves that the sudden fall in prices has wrought serious injury to the grain speculators of that city, nor do they deserve sympathy. No men have wrought more injury to the West and Northwest than the Chicago grain speculators. In place of doing a legitimate business, they inflate or depress prices, usually so managing it that the farmers receive but a small amount for their grain. They then try to unload at high figures. The short European crop insured a good sale, but prices were hurried up and the English buyers went out of the market. The fall that followed impoverished several speculators.

THE Whisky Ring people have been testing the strength of Secretary Bristow's backbone for a month or more past; and when they are done with their experiments we will be glad to have them publish the result. The offer of money in excess of what is likely to be received, if prosecutions are pushed, has been made, but the Secretary obdurately persists in his purpose to urge the suits. We hope he will persist in this purpose. It was time it were decided that we have law, and that its demands will be enforced. If this is not done, and the rule obtains that crime can be condoned with money, it will be hard to control the growth of rascality. But the Secretary needs to see very carefully to his law-department officials. There are ugly rumors afloat as to their spirit toward the whisky cases.

THERE is an apparent uncertainty at the East as to the political prospects in this county, the coming Fall. The defeat of the Republican ticket, last Fall, was so incomprehensible to those who do not understand the inside phases of our local politics, that they seem to have lost all faith in Allegheny county. Let us say, to all such, that the result last year was rather due to dissatisfaction among Republicans, with at least a portion of the ticket, than to any strength possessed by the Democracy. This year the tables are turned. The Republican ticket is as nearly satisfactory to the party as it can well be. It is well divided between Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the country. It is made up of irreproachable material, and while effort will be put forth, necessarily, to overcome the moral influence of last year's defeat, no doubt is entertained as to the result. The Democracy, on the other hand, have a singularly unpopular ticket. They have, so far as we know, but a single popular man, who is offset by one equally popular on the Republican ticket. Their ticket is made up almost entirely from Pittsburgh, and has an objectionable proportion of Catholics on it. Altogether we look for a turn over from the Democrats, this year, about equal to that of Republicans to them last year. This is our view of the situation, and we think the results will be about as we predict. Governor Hartranft is popular here; and while Mr. Rawle is not largely known, he has warm personal friends in our county who are doing him good service.

WE heartily endorse and approve the decision of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, requiring the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad to keep faith with its European bondholders. That company borrowed $800,000 abroad, for which it mortgaged the road, and on which it agreed to pay 8 per cent. interest. All went well enough till the principal became due, when the road having been leased to another company, and being bare of rolling stock, it was proposed to cheat the foreign creditors by letting the mortgage be foreclosed, the road sold out, and the debt thus extinguished at about twenty-five cents or less on the dollar. It was just this form of rascality that Judge Blodgett stopped, by requiring the operating company to pay the proceeds into the hands of a Receiver, who shall pay the interest on bonds and apply the surplus to the payment of the principal. The road has been making enough to have paid interest, and principal, but the surplus after paying interest was divided, and so when the bonds matured, there was no money to pay them. The one great cause of American discredit abroad is just such villainous operations. They are so transparently dishonest, that they serve to create the impression that the people of this country are saturated with dishonesty. If we borrow money in Europe, at a stipulated rate, no matter if the bargain proves to have been unwise and hard, common honesty requires that we should fulfil the contract entered into. Foreign loans are, to a considerable extent, made up from the earnings, and represent the investments of the poor. It matters not, however, whence the money comes, it is wrong to thus borrow and cheat; but it is doubly wrong when the poor are defrauded. We hope Judge Blodgett will be followed by other Judges.

### DEMOCRATIC FAITH.

Just now when the Democracy are putting forth an effort to increase their hold on power, the Liberal and "independent" element that aided them last Fall are beginning to count the cost of extending further support. The primary inquiry turns upon the measure of gratitude displayed for what was done last year. When the control of power came, and victory won by their pledges, or reward their colaborers? The whole "independent" element, so far as we remember, favored an early return to specie payments, and the Democrats were pledged to this; yet they have gone into the wildest theories of inflation. Their battle cry for two years past has been, "reform in the character of men selected for high positions." They have elected United States Senators,—but have not chosen either distinguished Liberals, or even men known to the country as possessed of ability and character. In particular States, their use of power has been exceptionally wild and dangerous. In Missouri, Illinois, and this State, the branches of Legislature under Democratic control were little better than mobs. Extravagance followed hard on pledges of economy; wild and useless legislation succeeded promises of intelligence and care. In brief, so far as we remember, all the pledges made have been deliberately broken, and a spirit of wildness and irresponsibility substituted.

All this is the less remarkable when we remember that the faith of that party has been extremely unsettled for many years. Its platforms were constructed with reference to the chances for gaining power, rather than as expressions of strongly and conscientiously held opinions, from the time of the outbreak of the war till now. During the war it strongly sympathized with the rebellion, but dared go no farther than carp at special and particular acts of the Lincoln administration. In 1864, it grew bold enough to declare as a fact,—what it wished to be true,—that the war was a failure, and nominated as a candidate for the Presidency a General who had been little else than a failure. Both the platform and candidate were repudiated by the people. That party opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and afterward proposed to accept them. It has been for and against nearly every prominent measure that has been up in the country, and the result is, it is adrift as to all convictions whatever. The inflation cry in Ohio is, in reality, designed merely to catch the votes of those who think that more greenbacks will make better times. It does not represent a conviction, although success may lead to efforts to formulate it into a policy. The truth is, that party is pursuing a line of operations that means only one thing,—the attainment of power. This done, and the intention is to use that power, if gained, just as circumstances seem to direct.

It is not the purpose to keep faith with the people any more than it has been to act fairly with old associates. It has deliberately abandoned every principle it professed to hold in common with the Liberals. It has put aside eminent men of the Liberal faith, for unknown, nondescript Democrats, when offices were to be filled. Its tendencies are toward the wildest phases of its past history,—Bourbonism repeated in Republican American. Worse, it shows a strong tendency to become subject to Roman Catholicism, and to be the political exponent of Ultramontanism in this country. These are not random assertions. They are not of localities merely, but the party in every part of the country. There was never a time,—even during the dark days of the rebellion,—when it was more important to inflict on that party a defeat so crushing that it will end its existence, and compel the formation of a new party, which shall be the representative of better principles, and that shall be free, at least, from a bad history. Fortunately, in this State, there is little to fear. The Republican ticket is so strong, and commands so unreservedly the confidence of the people, that all fears of its defeat have entirely fled away. In other States the outlook may not be so good,—yet in Ohio, the declaration is made that our majority will be worth a jubilee, when it comes to be recorded. And all this, partly because of lack of confidence in Democratic faith.

PEACE has been restored at San Miguel, the scene of the late Ultramontaine riots in San Salvador. The Bishop of San Tecla and seven priests were secretly arrested and hurried under a guard of one hundred soldiers, to Port Libertad, where they were put on board a steamer and sent into Nicaraugua. Bishop Carcamo has been expelled from the country, also Provisor Rodriguez. It was discovered that similar outbreaks to that of San Miguel had been arranged all over the Republic.

## THE RECENT CORNER STONE LAYING.

### Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church in Regard to Processions and Demonstrations.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

The recent discussions in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the German church, on Smithfield street, and the part taken by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, seem to demand some more full and explicit statement of the views of the body to which he belongs.

1. The Presbyterian Church desires and permits no one to enter her ministry who cannot sincerely adopt her standards of doctrine and morals. This is plain, from the following, among other questions asked of each candidate for ordination: "Do you sincerely receive and adopt the confession of faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures?" This follows the candidate's expressed "belief in the Scriptures as the only infallible rule of faith and practice." To these plain questions, of course Mr. Scovel must have given his solemn affirmative reply before he could be ordained or installed as pastor over any Presbyterian congregation.

2. In assuming the solemn vows at ordination, each minister comes under a sacred obligation to teach, among others, chapter XXI, section 8, of the Presbyterian Confession, where we read that "'since the resurrection of Christ, the Sabbath was changed from the last day into the first day of the week, in Scripture called the Lord's day,' this, we are are told, is 'to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath.' In the next section of the Confession of Faith, the manner in which the day is to be kept holy is declared to be, 'by observing a holy rest all the day from works, words and thoughts about our worldly employments and recreations.' To this the only exceptions are expressly stated to be 'the duties of necessity and mercy.' The Scriptual proof in the margin refers to Exodus XX, where is recorded as part of the Decalogue the Fourth Commandment, and in that commandment we read, 'in it (the Sabbath day) thou shalt not do any work.' And the sins forbidden, among others, are 'all needless works, words, and thoughts about our worldly employments and recreations.'" Other equally clear and explicit expositions of the nature of the Lord's Day, and the Scriptural manner of its observance, might be adduced from the Presbyterian Confession of Faith; but let these suffice."

Such being the doctrine of the Sabbath, also the required mode of its observance, let us next look at the subject in its practical aspects as expounded by our General Assembly, remembering also that every minister, before ordination "promises subjection to his brethren in the Lord." To quote the half of these declarations of our Supreme Court would far exceed our limits. Take as specimens the following:

"WHEREAS, There seems to be on the part of some a systematic effort to destroy all sense of the sacredness and Divine authority of the day, by false and unscriptural views of the subject, as well as by frequent public *processions* and *demonstrations*; and

"WHEREAS, It is to be feared that these pernicious teachings and practices are producing laxity of views and principles in regard to the sanctity of the Sabbath, especially in the minds of youth; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly bears its solemn and unequivocal testimony against all *demonstrations* and practices which are inconsistent with the teachings of God's Word, as interpreted in the Standards of our Church."

Observe here that "processions and demonstrations," such as were recently witnessed in our city, are expressly mentioned and condemned.

To this we may add the action of the Presbytery of Allegheny, which was reviewed, approved, and thus virtually adopted by our General Assembly, as follows:

"This Presbytery does especially enjoin upon all under its care to refrain from participation in parades, *processions*, and traveling on the Sabbath; and further enjoins upon heads of families to prohibit in their households the reading of the so-called Sunday newspapers, as inconsistent with a proper observance of the Lord's Day."

Such, then, being the theory and practice taught in our Standards, in relation to the subject of Sabbath observance—such being the solemn ministerial vows under which every Presbyterian minister has voluntarily come—by what sort of logic can any such minister give his countenance to such parades and processions as those condemned? Surely if nothing else, conscience should forbid him to repudiate his own sacred official vows, partaking, as they do, almost of the sanctity of an oath.

One word in conclusion: If Mr. S. has seen cause to change his former views on the Sabbath, he has a perfect right to do so, whose tenets he no longer deems binding, and thus practically contribute to overthrow the very system which, by his profession, he is pledged to teach and propagate. Let him go where he will he is sympathy with his fellow religionists, but where his disregard of the Sabbath will not continue to suggest a painful doubt of his practical views being in harmony with his original declarations of belief.

TRUTH.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have seen the explanation given by Mr. S. last Sabbath. The real difficulty is this—how any Presbyterian minister, who possesses a proper sense of the sacredness of the Lord's Day and the solemnity of his official vows, could be entrapped into such a betrayal of the cause, and of his trust, on such an occasion. His explanation mitigates, but by no means justifies his equivocal conduct.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

VICOMPTE DE BEAUMONT VASSY, a well-known French political writer, is dead.

A CABLE dispatch states that Vice President Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in Paris.

IT is announced that A. B. Garner has been appointed General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and that he will assume the duties of the position on the 1st prox.

IT is stated that owing to the failure of the fruit crop in Ohio, the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads will, about the 15th of August, put upon their roads fast fruit trains, to bring peaches and other fruit of Delaware and New Jersey to Cincinnati.

AN unknown man committed suicide at East Liverpool, Ohio, on Saturday, the 24th inst., by shooting himself. He is about forty-five years of age, dark hair, about five feet eight inches high and is well dressed. His handkerchief is marked T. C., and is supposed to be named Thomas Cunningham, from Baltimore.

AT Council Bend and Walnut bed, on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river, some forty or fifty miles below Memphis, some damage has been done on Dr. Peters' plantation by the leaving in of some twenty acres, necessitating the removal of his residence and gin house. The following plantations also suffered some light damage: Tates', Jesse Gubris', J. M. Williamson's, Fred Roger's, Ben Dupuy's, Dr. Mouney's, Gentrys and Ellis'. The latter three, near Fort Penny, opposite Friar's Point, have suffered considerably from a crevasse in the old town levee. Many others would have sustained serious damage but for the prompt action of the proprietors in building levees.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $775,251.50
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Park Hair Dressing Saloon

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

### ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
### AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

### NOTICE.

The Improvement of Butler St., from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fiftieth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 21st day of August. The first installment of the assessment will be due and payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.
A. LYONS,
JOSEPH ERNY,
GEORGE RENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 15tt

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Address of the Republican State Committee.

**To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:**

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we, therefore, invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican party to public confidence and support.

The success of that party is essential, in our judgment, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded.

The control of the administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from forty millions to twenty-three millions of dollars; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural pursuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admirable school system which distinguishes our Commonwealth has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated and fitted for active life, and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged.

Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for; and the slight experience which the people had last winter of one branch of the Legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administration of public affairs.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Governor Hartranft, during his six years' service as Auditor General, earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the Executive Department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty and a faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his administration throughout, and certainly no Governor ever more richly deserved a re-election.

Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man to public life, but one in whom are combined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his well-known character for integrity and business ability is also conceded by his political opponents.

Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with a pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have faithfully met our responsibilities and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; and as the Republican party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

There are many matters of detail in which the Republican party differs from the Democratic; but there is one radical difference which, so long as it exists, will render the existence of the Republican party a public necessity. That difference consists in the fact that the Republican party believes that the United States form a Nation with all the functions of a National Sovereignty, while the Democratic party regards the Federal Government as a mere league between the States, which are each, in its view, sovereign and independent. The Republicans believe in the indissolubility of the Union of the States, whilst the Democratic party believes that the Federal Government has no power to protect its own existence or prevent any State from asserting its independence.

This is a difference which involves the very life of the Government. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, while James Buchanan was still in office as President, he shrank, appalled, from the duty of preserving the Union intact, and yielded to the advice of his Attorney General that there was no power in the General Government to coerce a State. Had that Rebellion occurred at the beginning, instead of at the close, of his administration, it would have been of a successful one. Under the Democratic idea of State rights, Mr. Buchanan would have been compelled to let the Southern States go.

With the prominence at present given by the Democratic party to its one distinguishing doctrine of State Sovereignty, as opposed to that of National Sovereignty, the advent of that party to power in the nation would naturally bring with it the danger of a second assertion of the right of States to secede from the Union. Our previous experience of the inability of the Democratic party in power to attempt the coercion of a rebellious State should certainly be sufficient to teach the people the danger of entrusting the Government to hands too weak or too willing to protect it.

Should it ever become necessary, hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing national obstructions thereto, the Democratic doctrine, faithfully adhered to, would prevent that party from legislating upon it, Congressionally. The National Government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfully nor can the necessities of a people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that the Government is but a federal league, or separate and independent State sovereignties.

The Republican party of the State and the nation stands now, as ever, by the rights of the laborer as entitled to the protection of the Government; by universal freedom and universal suffrage sustained by universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of property for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third election to the Presidency; by a tariff so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants, by such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression and secure to the inventor a fair remuneration for by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the Constitution as it stands; and by that general policy which will preserve the Union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence, and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words, but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and, standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate by their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin, as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in State or nation, can be or will be faithful.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican party in its well-defined and grand announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; in its policy which has led to a reduction of seventeen millions of the State debt and six hundred millions of the national debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; in its firm adherence to an indissoluble Union and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of the laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support, thoroughly assured that in their success will be found the true and only road to National Unity, National Progress, and National Prosperity.

By order of the committee.
HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Bathas, Cocoanut Drops, Cornhills, Albert, Oat Meal, Crackinets, Graham, Wine, Boston and Soda Crackers in cans, boxes or by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

### MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
*No. 53 Smithfield Street,*
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

### JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

### REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. asp:p67

## DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24th.

MEDIUM AND FINE
*SUMMER*
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

### WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Now offers most Remarkable Inducements to purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.

AT 12½ CENTS, GREAT VARIETY OF
### Desirable New Dress Goods,
In many cases worth fully double.

At 15c, Yard-wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 15c, Gray Mixed Mohairs, worth 37½c.
At 12½c, Japanese Silks, usually selling at 25c.
At 12½c, Summer Grass Cloths, choice colors.
At 25c, Gray Silk and Wool Pongees, worth 50c.
At 25c, New Plaid Grenadines, usual price 50c.
At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.

We are now offering most decided bargains in new lots of all quantities of
Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Dress Linens of all qualities.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c up.
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
New Invisible Plaids.
Colored Mohairs, Poplins, Pongees, etc.
Fine Dress Goods, every description.
White Summer Dress Goods.

Bargains Unsurpassed in
### BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 upward, according to quality.
Stock kept new and desirable by NEW GOODS daily coming in.

### 172 FEDERAL STREET, 174
### A. W. ERWIN.

New Goods constantly arriving during the Summer months.
We are offering some unprecedented bargains in Summer Dress Goods.
Our stock is now and will always be kept full, fresh and complete.
Customers can always rely on getting just what they want, and at the lowest possible prices.

Another invoice received this week of those 28 inch Invisible Plaids at 12½c.

We still continue to sell extra good quality of Camel's Hair Delege, both plain and twilled at 20 cents. We have these in Gray Mixed and Brown Mixed.

Special bargains in Plain, Plaid and Striped Hernanis, all at less than half the prices of two months ago.

Percale and Cheviot Shirting in great variety, and at very low prices.

Grey Suiting Linens, very cheap. Plain and White Striped Victoria Lawns, at about half price, to close balance of stock.

Special bargains in each and every department.

### A. W. ERWIN'S
172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

"OUR OWN" Brand of Black Alpacas and Mohairs at value that cannot be equaled in the United States. We respectfully solicit an examination.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
### CARPETS!
Choicest Styles,
Lowest Prices.
### BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap27:n55

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:m57

HOTELS.

CHAMBERS, MCKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JESS. MCKIBBIN.
Cor. Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
GIRARD HOUSE,
M'KIBBIN, VOSBURG & CO.,
The above Magnificent Property has passed into our possession. In the Elegance of its Interior Arrangements, its Appointments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country. 11s
W. C. MCKELVY.....C. M. GREEN

### MANSION HOUSE,
River Avenue.
McKelvy & Green, Proprietors.
PARKER CITY, PA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CARD!
C. A. BOUCHER,
The Founder, and Proprietor for Seven Years of the
GREAT ORIGINAL
Red Front Tea Warehouse
NO. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh,
Takes this opportunity to announce to the thousands of his old friends and customers that he has again assumed control of the same old stand, the Original Red Front Tea Warehouse, and will endeavor to make it in the future what it was in the past—the great headquarters for the working masses, where every article in the grocery line will be sold in its purity, and at the lowest possible prices.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
Families or clubs sending their monthly orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, will have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Respectfully,
C. A. BOUCHER,
No. 114 Smithfield Street.

### Glass Shades!
For Wax Work and Ornaments.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
139 Liberty street, near Sixth.

PLASTER—200 BBLS. LAND PLASTER, for sale by
J. E. CANFIELD,
136 Water street.
May 20, '75.

## DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24th.

LADIES' READY-MADE
*SUMMER*
Suits, Costumes, Jackets, &c.

### WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

We are now offering Plain Linen Suits, Braided Linen Suits, Batiste Linen Suits, White Lawn and Cambric Suits, Jackets, Overdresses and Basques in Linen, Lawn and Batiste, Cashmere and Silk Jackets, Mantles and Polonaises. All made in best manner and most Fashionable Styles
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.

Extra Good Bargains in
Ladies' Lace Jackets,
SACQUES, &c.
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.

Ladies', Misses', Children and Infant's
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,
At far below usual prices.

LADIES', MISSES',
CHILDREN,
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
At such low prices as to secure rapid sale.

### TAX PAYERS
TAKE NOTICE.
"Our New System"
Makes Tax Paying Easy.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY—Men's Hemmed Handkerchiefs | 11c |
| Paper Collars | 11c |
| Linen Handkerchiefs for | 25c |
| BUSINESS—Mens' Fancy Shirts | $1.19 |
| Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves | 98c |
| Linen Collars, Silk Ties | 19c |
| WATER—Proof Umbrellas | $1.23 |
| Silk Fans | 33c |
| WARD—Leather Belts | 24c |
| Fan Chains | 10c |
| SCHOOL—Boy's Fancy Silk Bows | 13c |
| TOTAL—200 yards Spool Cotton | 3c |
| 280 (1 paper) Pins | 3c |

DISCOUNT—10 to 33 per cent. saved.
Try it.

### RETAILING FOR CASH
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Gives universal satisfaction to city and country, and I will continue it after the 1st of August.
### J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

### ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
q22

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRESSON SPRINGS.—This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa., St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. q25

### CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Open for Guests June 10.
Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the finest Hotel, at this popular Summer Resort. The Hotel has accommodations for
One Thousand Guests.
A magnificent Beach Drive of over 2½ miles in length has been constructed.
TERMS, $4.50 PER DAY.
Address,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.
r100

SARATOGA OF THE WEST.
### THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio.
SWENEY, WEST & Co., Proprietors.
This delightful and popular Summer Resort, the largest west of the Mountains,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
The Black Bass fishing here is unequalled by any other place in the United States.
RATES—$3.50 BY THE DAY; $2.50 BY THE WEEK. r99

PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1875.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:
SEWERS.
20-inch pipe Sewer on Washington street, from Wylie avenue to connect with 5th avenue sewer.
18-inch pipe on Mulberry alley, from 32d street to 33d street sewer.
Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owners or the city.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

### Forbes Street Improvement
PAVING OF SIDEWALKS.
Sealed proposals for the paving of the Sidewalks, with GOOD HARD BRICK, on that portion of Forbes street now being improved, located between Boyd and Brady streets, will be received by either of the undersigned at the office of the Engineer, JAMES B. MEREDITH, City Bank Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, should they deem it expedient to do so.
Proposals must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible parties as sureties.
THOMAS NEELY,
JOHN C. BISDLEY,
CHRISTIAN C. KOHNE,
JAMES MCGINNIS,
HENRY E.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $2,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 27, 1875.

There was an improved feeling pervading the banks yesterday, and a larger run of business than is usual on Monday. Occasional spurts of business do not indicate any special fact, but still there is a prevalent feeling, or faith, that a better business era is at hand. We are free to confess that we do not see upon what this idea is based, except so far as the coal returns will stimulate business in our city and surroundings. Yet we can perceive that the elem ent called confidence is increasing in most parts of the country, and this is a sure precursor of revived business activity. Our grain crop, and the sure demand that will come from England, if Chicago speculators do not spoil the market, is an element of substantial hope. Thus we have an evident feeling that better times are coming, and the suggestion is fraught with inspiration.

The New York *Post* says of the general aspect of monetary commercial affairs: The gold and foreign exchange markets attract and deserve unusual attention, and for the reason that they foreshadow a much better condition of affairs in respect to the trade of the country than there was room for hoping a few weeks since. Until very recently there was no reason for expecting that Europe would not have full average crops, nor was it believed that our own harvests would be as bountiful as they are turning out. The discovery that Europe must buy an unusual amount of breadstuffs from us has created an advance speculative foreign demand, thus far chiefly on French account, for our products, and the result is, that at the time when we ship comparatively little of them, very large amounts are going out, and the foreign exchange market is supplied to an extent beyond reasonable calculations with bills. Of course it is much better for the country that its products other than gold should be shipped, than that we should pay our current indebtedness with other evidences of debt, like bonds or shares, or that we should export gold, which is especially needed here to enable the Government to prepare to redeem its promises to pay gold in 1879 for its notes, which form so important a part of our currency. If the European demand for grain continues as heavy as during the past two weeks, it is possible that the exchange market may be supplied from this source until cotton comes to market.

The foreign commerce of New York for last week was as follows: General merchandise imports (including dry goods), $7,001,511; produce exports, $6,203,632; and specie exports, $815,879. The total imports since January 1 this year are $201,100,066, against $239,175,023 for the corresponding period in 1874 and $240,141,972 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1 this year are $138,159,026, against $163,943,315 in 1874 and $157,131,573 in 1873. The total exports of specie since January 1 this year are $57,938,711, against $32,819,183 in 1874 and $36,062,699 in 1873.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1875.

Gold was strong, opening at 112, advancing to 112¾, and closing at 112¾. The rates for use were 1@3 per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Governments are strong. Railroad bonds are firm. State securities are quiet.

Stocks opened firm, and afterward became strong and moderately active, with Western Union as the feature. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. During the afternoon the whole list was dull, and at two o'clock became weak and depressed, particularly for Pacific Mail, which declined 1¼ per cent. After Pacific Mail came Western Union, Lake Shore and Erie. The former was, no doubt, depressed on account of a cablegram from Paris announcing the death of George H. Mumford, Esq., the able Vice President of the Western Union Company. Mariposa advanced to 12¼. At the final close the market was irregular.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 132,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwest, 4,000 St. Paul, 4,000 C. C. & I. C., 5,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 Union Pacific.

*Governments.*—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20s of '62, 114; do '64, 116; do '65, 119; do '65 new, 118¾; do '67, 120; do '68, 120; 10-40s, 117¾; new 5s, 114¾; Currency 6s, 122.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 101¾; Tennessee, old, 30; do new, 50; Virginia, new, 83; do old, 33.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Co., 82¼; Pacific Mail, 38½; New York Central, 104; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 55½; United States Express, 41½; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 28; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 65½; Union Pacific, 74½; Lake Shore, 61½; Illinois Central, 97; Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 49; do preferred, 55¼; New Jersey Central, 112; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 59¾; Wabash, 7; do preferred, 19; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 103⅛; Indiana Central, 5; Burlington & Quincy, 49; Hannibal & St. Jo., 40½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 121½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 23; Central Pacific, 102½; Union, 103.

LONDON, July 26—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £115,000. Consols: 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 107½; do '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 18; preferred, 36.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes 65f 80c.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—U. S. 5-20s '62, 98¾.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 26, 1875.

There was apparently a better feeling in oil circles to-day, and while the improvement as yet has been very slight, it is hoped that a reaction has set in, and that our refiners will soon have better times. If there is not a change for the better, some of our refiners will soon be compelled to shut down as they are about through with all their old contracts, and there is no margin for profit in new ones at current rates. Crude was quoted this p. M. at $1,07 1 2a1,10—offers to buy at $1,05 were refused, showing an advance of 2 1-2a3c per bbl. as compared with Saturday. Refined also firmer, but without much change in prices; New York delivery, 10¾; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 11 cents, equal to about 8 1-2a8¾ on cars here.

The Barrel market continues quiet, and unchanged; countries, $1,15a1,25; city make, $1,28a1,33, according to size and quality.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| B. S. Duncan | Star O W | 969 |
| B. S. Duncan | Vesta O W | 982 |
| J. Bushnell | Standard O W | 770 |
| J. J. Fisher | Waring O W | 620 |
| J. Bushnell | National O W | 297 |
| J. Bushnell | Crystal O W | 444 |
| J. Bushnell | Liberty O W | 445 |
| Total | | 4,509 |

Saturday, July 24.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL BY EAST VIA ALLEGHENY V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & Frew | Warden, F. & Co. | 250 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F. & Co. | 372 |
| Central Ref. Co | Central Ref. Co | 420 |
| H. S. A. Stewart | Central Ref. Co | 420 |
| W. P. Logan & Co | J. P. Logan | 160 |
| McKee & Son | J. P. Logan | 450 |
| J. C. Kirkpatrick | J. P. Logan | 150 |
| King & Goodwin | Geo. Pohe | 259 |
| Total | | 2,620 |

Monday, July 26.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard Oil Co | Warden F. & Co. | 728 |
| Livingston Bro | Warden F. & Co. | 408 |
| National O. W. | Warden F. & Co. | 925 |
| Central Ref. Co | Central Ref. Co | 103 |
| King & Goodwin | G. Pohe | 200 |
| D. F. Reyhard | G. Pohe | 200 |
| Total | | 2,566 |

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; white held at 86c; yellow 82½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Lard 14½a14¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

## DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 26, 1875.

There is a decidedly better feeling in commercial circles, and while business cannot by any means be termed active, it is better than it has been, and the outlook is brightening. With good crops and an increased export demand for the same, together with money easy and confidence being restored, our merchants and manufacturers are more hopeful of a good fall trade now than they have been at any time this year, and there is no good reason apparent why their expectations should not be fully realized. The most important feature to notice in the leading markets is the continued excitement in Breadstuffs, caused by the recent heavy and continued rains not only in this country but in Europe, and which, it is feared, have done considerable damage to the Wheat crop; as a consequence, Flour has been pushed up within the past couple of weeks fully one dollar per bbl., and Wheat 30a35c per bushel, but it is doubtful about the advance being maintained. The grocery trade is increasing, and both Sugars and Coffee are strong, with an upward tendency. There is a continued heavy demand for the hog products, and we have advanced our quotations on Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast and Mess Pork. Butter continues scarce, and for prime fresh prices have been further advanced. In general produce there is a fair business, but no important changes in values.

APPLES—New crop are coming in freely, mainly from the South, but with a steady demand unprecedented, and no accumulation, and prices are still maintained, ranging from $3a5 per bbl, according to quality.

ALE—Trade continues quiet and prices unchanged. City brands quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl. to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. at proportionate rates.

BEANS—In very limited supply, and with an increased demand, caused by the departure of the cold fleet, the market is firm, and the stock must have been pretty well cleaned up; we continue former quotations; $1,90 per bushel for mediums, and $2 for prime navies.

BERRIES, ETC., ETC.—Blackberries, 14a16c per quart. Whortleberries, $1,25a 1,50 per pail. Pears, $7a8 per bbl. Peaches, $2a3 per box, according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—The supply of prime table Butter has not been equal to the demand for a couple of weeks past, which may be attributed in part to the fact that country people are busy harvesting, and the getting in of their crops is much more important to them just now than the marketing of produce; as a consequence, prices have been further advanced. We now quote prime to choice solid packed at 20a22; medium to good, 15a18, and roll, 18a20. There is not much inquiry except for prime table Butter; old stock is hard to dispose of at any price. While a reaction is not improbable within the next week or two, it is not likely that prices will decline as low as they were prior to the advance; this is not the usual course of the market at this season of the year.

BROOMS—Are reported to be selling more readily. No change in prices has occurred, although manufacturers claim that there is no profit at present prices. We quote "Union Factory" Brooms as follows: No. 2 common, $2.25; No. 3 huri, $2,50; No. 4 carpet, $3,25; No. 4 huri, $3,50; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,75; Steamboat brooms, $3a4; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

BROOM CORN—There is nothing new to note in this article. Manufacturers continue buying only as their needs require; and find a firm feeling on the part of the holders of the better grades, who claim that there can be no decline from present prices, owing to the fact that the new crop will be at least three weeks later than usual, will run great risk of frost, and that the present stocks will be more than ample to supply demand until new crop is ready for delivery. We quote green huri, 12¼a13; do medium, 11a12; do stalk braid, 11a12; inside and covers, 10a11¾; do, brush corn, 12¼a13. Pale and red brush ranges from 3 to 5c per lb. less than above quotations.

CHEESE—The market has been fairly active during the past week, and notwithstanding the receipts were liberal there has been no accumulation, and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote New York and Ohio Factory at 11a11½, in a jobbing way. Low grade cheese continues very dull, indeed it is hard to dispose of in this market at any price.

COAL—There is nothing important to record in regard to this important article, excepting that a large amount was shipped out by river within the past few days, business by rail continues only moderate and we do not look for any decided improvement as long as there are so many pig-iron furnaces out of blast. Prices are nominally unchanged: $2,50a2,75 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—Since the date of our last review there has been a coal-boat rise, and it is estimated that about ten million bushels have been started for the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Southern markets, and there is a better feeling, not only among coal dealers, but the entire community in consequence. A great deal of money will be put in circulation by the getting of so much coal to market, miners will again have employment, and, altogether, it will have a very favorable influence upon the entire community.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is not much doing in this branch of business, nor is it to be expected at this particular time. No change in prices which we annex as follows:

MANILA ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ⅝ in. diameter and upwards | 15¾ cts. per lb. |
| ½ inch | 16 " " |
| ¾ and 7-16 in. diameter | 18¾ " " |
| Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn | 15 " " |
| Hay, Stave and Lead Rope | 15 " " |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawser Laid | 15¾ cts. per lb. |
| " Bolt Rope Yarns | 17½ " " |
| Sand Pump Rope | 15½ " " |

SISAL ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 12¾ cts. per lb. |
| ⅜ inch | 13 " " |
| ¼ and 5-16 in. | 13½ " " |
| Hay, spoke and leather twine | 12 " " |

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 12¾ cts. per lb |
| ⅜ inch | 13 " " |
| ¼ and 5-16 in. diameter | 13½ " " |
| Hay twine | 13 " " |
| Tarred lath twine | 12 " " |

JUTE ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| All sizes | 11 cts per lb. |

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarred Yarn | 14¾ cts per lb. |
| Spun Yarn | 13¾ " " |
| " Marline | 19 " " |
| " Houseline | 19 " " |

PACKING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American | 13 to 18 cts per lb. |
| Russia | 30 " " |
| Italian | 21 " " |
| Flax, Lubricating | 20 and 30 " " |
| Sash and Cord | 20 " " |

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely any inquiry for dried fruit of any kind, nor is it to be expected in view of the fact that our markets are well stocked with fresh fruits and vegetables. In the absence of sales we omit quotations.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, but with a diminished demand, which was not unexpected, after the Fourth the market has been weaker, and we reduce our quotations to 13a15c. The consumption at this season of the year is always light, as there are but few buyers, aside from the bakers and hotels.

FLOUR—The market has been very much excited since the date of our last weekly report, in sympathy with wheat, and an advance of fully one dollar per bbl. as compared with the lowest point has been established. The future of the market is very unsettled, and operators generally did not like to buy; some are of the opinion that the advance will be maintained, while others look for a sharp reaction. A great deal depends upon the export demand, which, according to present indications, will be much larger this year than it has been, if the reports in regard to the damage by the rains to the wheat crop both in this country and Europe, are anything near correct. Quotations in a jobbing way, may be given as follows. Spring wheat flours, $6,75a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,75a7 for red, and $7,25a7,50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5a6,25.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—The market for Rio is active, at an advance of full ¼c per lb. since Wednesday, and the stock well under control. The latest Rio telegram is very favorable to holders, and is as follows: Rio, July 22,

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales for the United States | 22,000 bags. |
| Shipments, do | 85,000 " |
| Loading | 70,000 " |
| Stock | 24,000 " |
| Average daily receipts | 5,500 " |
| Market very firm—price | 9 600 |
| Exchange | 26¾ |

The new crop is now estimated at only 1,500,000 bags, against 3,800,000 bags last year. The current prices are 2c per lb. lower than at this date one year ago; but the prevailing opinion is that a material advance will soon come, and the market rule high in the fall months. It looks safe, at least to own Coffee just now. Java, Maricaibo, and all other descriptions firm, and the tendency upward. Sugars are higher, Yellows having appreciated ¼c in value, and standard refined ⅛ to ¼ of a cent at the close of the week, with a scarcity of goods and a brisk demand.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed | 12 | Standard B | 10⅝ |
| Granulated | 11⅝ | Ex C Standard | 10¾ |
| Powdered | 12 | Demarara | 9¾@10¼ |
| Standard A | 11 | Porto Rico | 8¾@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¾@ 9¾ | Refined Yellows | 8¾@10 |

COFFEES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Good | 21 | Roasted loose | 27½ |
| Rio Prime | 24 | R. Java, ibpkgs | 40 |
| Rio Fancy | 25 | R. Java, loose | 38½ |
| R. Rio, ibpkgs | 28 | | |

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon, per lb | 7¾@8 | Patna, per lb | 7¾@8 |
| Carolina, per lb | 8¾@9 | | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico | 50@55 | New Orleans | 75@80 |
| Demarara | 50@55 | | |

SOAPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Babbitt's Best | 10 | Olive | 8 |
| Babbitt's N. Y. City | 10 | Woman's Friend | 5¼ |
| Russian | 6@ 9 | Scrubbing | 4 |
| That I. O. U. | 5 75 | Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 4 | 1 75 |
| Persian | 3 75 | Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen | 1 75 |
| Colgate's Palm | 1 50 | Park Co.'s Hom-ef | 1 75 |
| Colgate's Ass't | 4 75 | Cashmere Bouquet, per gross | 9 00 |
| Colgate's Toilet | 4 50 | | |
| Colgate's | 1 75 | | |
| Ex. Extra Wax | 7 | | |

CANDLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar house | 25@30 | Sugar Drips | 80@85 |
| Maryland | 45 | White Drips | 65@70 |
| Silver Drips | 60 | Extra Golden | 65@70 |

FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Herring | ½ bbls | | 4 75 to 5 00 |
| " | ¼ bbls | | 2 63 to 2 75 |
| White Fish | ½ bbls | | 6 50 |
| " | ¼ bbls | | 3 50 |
| Mackerel | No. 1, bbls | | 15 00 to 16 00 |
| " | No. 2, bbls | | 11 00 to 13 00 |
| " | No. 3, bbls | | 9 00 to 10 00 |
| Labrador Herring | Split bbls | | 9 50 |
| " | Rd., bbls | | 4 50 |

STARCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 5½ | Silver gloss | 9½@10 |
| Buffalo | 9@10 | Corn | 9¾@11 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oat Meal, in bbls, A. B | | $9.50 | @10,00 |
| Oat Meal, half bbls | | 5,00 | |
| Pearl Barley, bf bris | | 7,00 | @ 7,50 |
| Currants per lb | | | 7¾ to 8 |
| Valencia Raisins, per lb | | 12 | |
| Layer Raisins, per box | | 2,75 | |
| Indigo, per lb | | 1,35 | @ 1,50 |
| Bi Carb Soda in packages | | 7¾@8 | |
| Bi Carb Soda, in kegs | | 5½ | |
| Potash, per box | | 9,00 | |
| Prunes, per lb | | 9@ | 10 |
| French Wine Vinegar, per gal | | 55 | |
| Con. Lye, per case | | 7,75 | |
| Philadelphia Lye | | 8,00 | @8,50 |
| Lamp Chimneys, per doz | | 65 | |

GRAIN—There has been, as already intimated, considerable excitement in Wheat since the date of our last review, and a sharp advance in prices is the result. No. 1 Penna and Ohio red, which a couple of weeks ago would not have brought more than 1,35, cannot be laid down here to-day under $1,45a1,50, although we do not know that buyers could be found here at quoted rates, as our millers are slow to follow an advancing market, particularly such a one as we have had during the past few days. Our latest advices, both from Chicago and New York, at this writing, report those markets weaker, and the foreign advices are of a similar character; however, while it is probable that the recent advance was too rapid to be permanent, it is not likely that prices will get back to where they were prior to this advance, as there is no longer any reason to doubt that the crop of Wheat this year, both in this country and Europe, will fall below an average. The Oat market continues very dull, but with light receipts and a limited supply, prices are still maintained; 57a58 cents for mixed, and 59a60 for white. It appears to be generally conceded that the yield of Oats this year will be almost unprecedented, and as a decline is regarded as being only a question of a little time, the trade generally are carrying just as little stock as they can possibly help. The receipts of Corn, both Ear and Shelled, continue light, but with a very light demand, the market is quiet and unchanged; distillers are generally out of the market, feeders are using it very sparingly, in consequence of the hot weather, and millers are buying little or none. Quotable at 75a 78, as to quality. Rye is in light stock, and there is some inquiry for it; 1,10a1,15.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue light, and the supply is not more than sufficient to meet the demand, hence the market is reported steady, although prices remain unchanged, ranging from $18a21per ton, according to quality and condition. Loose—from country wagons, $28a22 for new, and $23a28 for old.

HIDES—The orders are small. Buyers restrict their purchases to small lots, barely sufficient to supply immediate wants. The market has a downward tendency. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Salted Cows | | @5¼ | cts. |
| " | Steers, Light | 5 @5¾ | " |
| " | " Heavy | 100@10¾ | " |
| " | Calf | 15@14 | " |
| Green butcher cows | | 6 | " |
| Green butcher steers, light | | 7 | " |
| Green butcher steers, heavy | | 8 | " |
| Green butcher calf | | 10 | " |

LEATHER—The general market exhibits but little change since our last report. Upper kip and calf remain dull and low. No. 1 light spready harness and skirting oak rough leather brisk sale. Red sole, oak sole and pads in fair demand. Other kinds unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak Sole, country | 0.31@ 0.37 |
| Oak Sole, city | 0.36@ 0.40 |
| Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid | 0.31@ 0.37 |
| Red Sole, Ordinary | 0.28@ 0.31 |
| Red Sole, good dgd | 0.32@ 0.37 |
| Oak, Rough | 0.25@ 0.28 |
| Harness, city, No. 1 hurl | 0.33@ 0.35 |
| Harness, country | 0.30@ 0.35 |
| Harness, No. 2 and common | 0.30@ 0.32 |
| Fair Skirting | 0.32@ 0.35 |
| Fair Bridle, ₰ doz | 90.00@70.00 |
| Belt Leather | 0.40@ 0.46 |
| Finished Calf | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| Finished Upper, ₰ foot | 0.18@ 0.22 |
| Finished Kips | 0.50@ 0.90 |

LUMBER—Following are the current card rates

UNPLANED LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear, ₰ M | $60 00 |
| First common | 55 00 |
| Second common | 28 00 |
| Third common | 20 00 |
| Fencing | 16 00 |
| Hemlock joist and scantling | 15 00 |

PLANED LUMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First common, ₰ M | $80 00 |
| Clear | 70 00 |
| Flooring boards | 30 00 |
| Partition boards | 30 00 |
| Shelving on both sides | 30 00 |
| Shelving on one side | 28 00 |
| Moulded weatherboarding | 50 00 |
| Rabbited weatherboarding | 50 00 |
| Half-inch patent planed | 22 00 |
| Half-inch unplaned | 20 00 |
| Twelve-inch vertical, with strips | 30 00 |
| Oak and yellow pine flooring boards | 40 00 |

SHINGLES AND LATH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingles, 18-inch, XXX | $3 50 |
| Lath | 1 75 |

MILL FEED—Is in light stock, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it. Bran quoted, on track, at $18 per ton. Middlings, $22a30; Shorts, Seconds and Shipstuffs, $22a24.

OILS—Firm for Lewis & Co.'s "Miners," while Lard Oil is steady at the late decline. Ex. No. 1, 88a$1, No. 1, 92a93; No. 2, 75a78. Linseed Oil (raw) 73; boiled, 78. Carbon, 9¾ a10c by the carload; Miner's Lard Oil, 80a 82c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—The receipts recently have been comparatively light, and the market is firmer in consequence; quotable at $1,75a 2 per bbl. Cabbages, 5@8 per 100. Onions, $3a4 per bbl. Tomatoes in good supply and drooping, $1,50a2 per bush.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are coming forward freely, and prices are weak at unchanged; 5 to 55c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—The market in the west has been excited, and an advance of half a cent on Sugar-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon has been established. Bulk Shoulders ¼c up. Mess Pork uneasy with constant changes up and down. It is thought than an enhancement of values will follow the present firm market for Bacon. Lard steady, and offered sparingly. We have advanced our quotations on Sugar-Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. ₰ lb | 14 | Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₰ lb | 14¾ |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 8½ | Do., half barrels | 14¾ |
| Breakfast Bacon, S. C. | 14¾ | Lard—Ref. for sum-mer use in tierces | 14¾ |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old | 15½ | Do., in ½ bbls | 15¾ |
| Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₰ doz | @6 50 | Do., in bk'ts | 15¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 10 | Do., 3 ₰ caddies | 17¾ |
| Rib Sides | 13 | Do., 5 ₰ do | 17¾ |
| Short Rib do | 13¾ | Do., 3 ₰ pails | 18 |
| Clear Sides, ₰ lb | 13¾ | Do., 5 ₰ do | 17¾ |
| Mess Pork, ₰ bbl | $22.00 | Carbon Oil | 11½ |
| Miner's Lard Oil | 80 | Cheese | 12 |
| Lard Oil | 1.12 | | |

Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs. $20.50
Short Mess Pork, 42 pieces in bbl. 200 lbs. 20.00

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2.90a3.

TALLOW—In steady demand, principally for small lots Sales at 7¾ to 8cents for choice country. City, 8¾a8¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues quiet, as it always is at this season of the year, and there are no important features worthy of special notice. No change in the card, and discounts remain about as last quoted.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

| 2d Quality. | 1st Quality. | Dbl. | Dbl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 by 7 to 7 by 9 | | $ 6 75 | $10 00 |
| 7 by 10 to 8 by 10 | $7 00 | 7 75 | 11 00 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 12 | 7 50 | 8 76 | 12 00 |
| 10 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| 11 by 11 to 12 by 15 | | 11 00 | 14 00 |
| 12 by 18 to 24 by 24 | | 11 00 | 16 00 |
| 18 by 22 | | 12 00 | 18 00 |
| 24 by 24 to 26 by 30 | | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| 15 by 36 to 24 by 30 | | 14 00 | 22 00 |
| 26 by 26 to 24 by 36 | | 15 00 | 24 00 |
| 26 by 36 to 26 to 44 | | 16 00 | 28 00 |
| 26 by 46 to 30 by 50 | | 18 00 | 30 00 |
| 30 by 52 to 30 by 54 | | | 32 00 |
| 30 by 56 to 34 by 56 | | | 35 00 |
| 34 by 58 to 33 by 60 | | | 40 00 |
| 28 by 62 to 32 by 60 | | | 45 00 |

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches per box. An additional 5c charge will be made for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

WHITE LEAD—Is still quoted at 9¾c for ton lots, and 10¼a10¾c for smaller lots.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 26, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale, although in excess of that of last Monday, was light nevertheless, and with a supply scarcely equal to the demand for two weeks in succession, the market was active and strong at last week's rates. The whole number on sale footed up 555 head, against 513 last Monday; included in the offerings were 16 cars from Chicago, 7¼ do. from Ohio, one car each from Indiana, Kentucky and Texas, while the balance were driven in from the adjoining country. In view of the fact that the offerings have been light for several weeks in succession, there was a very fair attendance of butchers, and that they did not hold back is evident from the fact that the yards were pretty well cleared by nine o'clock; this is the best evidence that can be obtained in regard to the market. When the pens are cleared early in the forenoon, as was the case to-day, it is evident that the market has been favorable to the selling interest, while, on the other hand, when there are a number remaining unsold at noon, it is evident, as a rule, that it has been unfavorable to sellers.

In regard to prices there was a difference of opinion; some reported the market strong at last week's prices, while others quoted an advance of an ⅛ to a ¼ on the best grades. The bulk of the offerings were rather common in point of quality; prime to choice native beeves were very scarce, and this accounts for the fact of their being reported higher, while there was no change on the common and medium grades; in a word, while the offerings of all kinds were small, the proportion of choice beeves was considerably less than that of the lower grades, and hence, if there was any difference at all in prices, as compared with last week, it was in those first named. Sales were made at 7¼a7¾c for prime to choice Chicago tops; 6¾a7 for medium to good do; 5a6 for fair to good grassers, and 3 1-2a4 1-2 for inferior to common.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from, and the names of the shipper or owner:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Krause, Chicago | 21 |
| Rothchilds & H., Chicago | 21 |
| L. Rosenberg, Chicago | 20 |
| Marks Bro., Chicago | 36 |
| E. Katz, Chicago | 19 |
| Keifer & H., Chicago | 19 |
| Keifer & G., Chicago | 16 |
| B. S. Trauerman & Son, Chicago | 11 |
| W. Moonshine, Chicago | 37 |
| Shamberg & L., Chicago | 17 |
| Keifer & T., Chicago | 19 |
| Arnold & L., Chicago | 21 |
| Arnold & W, Chicago | 21 |
| A. Greenwald, Chicago | 20 |
| A. Greenwald, Upper Sandusky | 35 |
| Holmes, L. & Co., Indianapolis | 20 |
| Kahn & L., Orrville | 60 |
| Head & T., Orrville | 18 |
| J. W. Cunningham, Wampum | 67 |
| R. O. Campbell, Salem | 19 |
| T. Bingham, Penna | 12 |
| P. J. Hartman, Penna | 20 |
| Stakeley & Son, Penna | 5 |
| P. Sheitmantle, Penna | 19 |
| John Beeler, Penna | 5 |
| J. Hanlin, Penna | 10 |
| J. Haworth, Penna | 2 |
| Zeigler & L., Texas | 22 |
| Marks Bro., Kentucky | 18 |
| Total | 555 |
| Total last Monday | 513 |

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very fair number on sale today, 1,371 against 1,085 last week; while the market, in consequence of an increased supply, was hardly as brisk as that of last Monday, and its general tone a shade easier, we do not think there was any quotable decline in prices. The bulk of the offerings of sheep were rather common in point of quality, and there would have been no difficulty in disposing of some prime fat ones at top prices, say 5¼a5½c, medium to good, 4½a5; common, $2a2,50 per head. Lambs quotable at from $2a4 per head, according to weight, quality and condition. Dealers all admitted a good market last Monday, and that of to day was not much behind it. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andy Stakely & Son, Penna | 111 |
| R. McCaslin, Penna | 122 |
| Montgomery & R, Penna | 81 |
| J. S. McMillan, Penna | 65 |
| James Hanlon, Penna | 38 |
| Jas. Haworth, Penna | 39 |
| Mike Bryarly, Penna | 50 |
| J. Cunningham, Penna | 20 |
| M. Hunes, Penna | 80 |
| P. Sheitemantle, Penna | 75 |
| M. Flinner, Penna | 60 |
| Wm. Allison, Penna | 120 |
| J. Beeler, Penna | 150 |
| H. Nagle, Penna | 55 |
| O. Beighley, Penna | 60 |
| B. Beighler, Penna | 60 |
| John Gettman, Penna | 52 |
| Kelly & Co., Penna | 42 |
| H. Ronga, Penna | 42 |
| S. C. Crawford, Penna | 54 |
| Total number | 1,371 |
| Total number last Monday | 1,085 |

HOGS.

The retail trade in this class of stock continues very meagre, as it always is at this season of the year, but the general tone of the market was firmer, in sympathy with East Liberty, our main source of supply. We now quote at 7 1-2a8 cents gross, as to quality,

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues slow, with more offering than there is a demand for, but prices have undergone no quotable change; 5a5 1-2 for medium to good, and 6c for extra.

FRESH COWS.

The market continues slow, but with a very limited number on sale to-day, there was no decline in prices, which range from $25 to $65, according to quality.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring $1,16¾ seller August; $1,15⅝ seller September; No. 3 $1,11. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 71c for August; 72¾c seller September. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 40¾c seller August; 37¼c seller September; nominally 33c seller July. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 78c seller August; 76c seller September. Barley: demand fair and market firm; $1,01 seller August; $1,00 seller October.

SEEDS—Steady and in moderate demand; good timothy $2,50; prime do $2,60a2,65. Clover $7,25a7,50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $13,50 seller August; $20,70 seller September. Lard dull and nominal; $13,50 seller August; $13,70 seller September. Bulk meats dull and easier; sales: shoulders 8½c, short rib middles 11¾c; short clear 12½c.

Whisky dull and steady at $1,17.

Call board—Wheat: easier; $1,16¾ August; $1,15⅝ September. Corn: lower; 70½ @70¾c August; 77½c September. Oats: steady; unchanged. Pork a trifle easier. Lard: lower; $13,45 August; $13,65 September.

### New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour lower; receipts 15,000 barrels; super western and State $5,25a5,60; common to good $5,75@ 6,10; good to choice $6,20@6,70; white wheat extra $6,70@7,20; St. Louis $5,80@7,50. Rye flour dull at 5,50@6,25. Corn meal steady at $4@4,10. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts 52,000 bushels. No. 3 Chicago $1,30@ 1,35; No 2 Milwaukee $1,36@1,37; No 2 Northwest $1,33@1,34; winter red $1,40@ 1,44; amber $1,45. Rye quiet at 93@94c. Malt steady. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 34,000 bushels; western mixed state 83@84½c; do sail 85@87c. Oats heavy, receipts 23,000 bushels; western mixed 60@62c; white 61@66c. Hay firm at 80@75c. Hops steady at 17½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8½c. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer; refined 11¾c; crude 5¾@5¾c. Rosin steady at $1,65@1,70. Turpentine steady at 42½c. Eggs very scarce; western 18@19c. Pork opened heavy, and closed at $21. Beef nominal; changed. Cut meats dull. Middles steady; long clear city 12¾c; short clear 12¾c. Lard closed firmer; prime steam 14¼c. Butter firm; western 13@22c. Cheese firm at 5@11½c. Whisky firmer at $1,21.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Sugar firm; good common 8¾c; low fair 8¼a8¾c; 30 hogsheads fully 7½c, sold on landing, at 8½c. Molasses dull; common 40a45c; fair 50a55c; prime to choice 60a70c. Rice firm and quoted superfine $4,75; single extra $5; double extra $5,25; treble $5,62½a6,75, choice $7a7,50. Corn dull at 85a85c. Oats quiet at 70a73c. Bran dull and lower at 87 ½c. Hay firm at $20,50a21. Pork dull and nominal at $22,75. Bacon firm at 10¼a13¾c. Hams firm; choice sugar-cured 13¾a14c. Lard quiet; tierce

# DAILY GAZETTE.

## Circulation, 15,800.

## THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete *resume* of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

**The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.**

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World,

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.


## HOME NEWS.

### The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

### Change of Carriers.

The Oakland and Shady Side route of the DAILY GAZETTE, formerly carried by Samuel Hood, has been transferred to Mr. Alex. Knox, who will hereafter serve the papers to subscribers in this district. It is suggested that if those having long lanes will place a small box at the street gate it will enable him to deliver their papers at a much earlier hour.

### Sudden Death.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Koehren, of Sharpsburg, who died of heart disease on Sunday night. It appears Mr. K. was taking a walk at the time named, and feeling a little fatigued, dropped into a neighbor's house and sat down. While engaged in conversation with the gentleman of the house, he dropped dead. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a German, had been in this country about five years, and leaves a wife and two children.

### Held for Court.

S. B. Earnest, the party who was arrested at the Union Depot last week for attempting to pass two counterfeit five dollar bills, on the Traders Bank of Chicago, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Harper yesterday, which resulted in his being held in the sum of $1,000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court. Among the witnesses examined were John D. Jamison, lightning rod agent, James Cotton, and A. W. Browning, the ticket agent at the Union Depot. The father of the accused went on the bail bond.

### A Military Base Ball Club.

The Latta Guards, Co. B 19th Infantry, have organized a base ball club. The trial game to select a nine was played last Saturday, Capt. S. A. Barr leading Captain of the first nine, and Joseph Dickey Captain of the picked nine. Capt. Dickey's men won by a score of 36 to 13. Some very good playing was done on both sides, which had the effect of Capt. Barr altering his nine. After the game the company fell in line and had a drill. The Latta's nine would be glad to hear from any military club in the Sixth Division.

### An Interesting Item to Oil Shippers.

The attention of shippers of oil is called to the very important announcement made elsewhere that the Columbia Conduit Company is now laying conduits along the Company has its line in perfect working order now, and will commence to deliver oil to the refiners hereabouts to-day. The notice, as it appears elsewhere, sets forth the conditions the certificates are issued. They can be had at the company's principal office, No. 77 Fourth avenue, or at the office in Millerstown, Butler county. The company will be in active operation have the benefit of the inducements it can offer.

### Allegheny City Property Committee.

At a meeting of the Allegheny City Property Committee last night the Chairman and City Solicitor were directed to prepare the article leasing Smoky Island to the managers of the Industrial Exposition for a term of fifteen years. The lease will be submitted to Councils for notification. The ground asked for is between School street and Grant avenue and the quantity that will be needed will be defined in a communication to the Solicitor.

Controller Brown was directed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the city with the winter supply of coal. A number of bills were approved and the committee adjourned.

### Fire and Burglary.

A fire took place at Verona borough yesterday morning, which resulted in the total loss of Berg's Hotel. The flames were not discovered until about one o'clock, and the citizens turned out in large numbers and made every effort possible to save the property. Most of the furniture was taken out, but in a damaged condition. The building was valued at $3,500, and was insured for $2,-, the furniture was insured for $2,500, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

While the fire was raging the residence of Mr. Archy Stewart, which stood near by, was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at between $300 and $400. It is thought by the residents of Verona that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that it was started for the purpose of attracting a crowd to that part of the town, so as to let the robbers an opportunity to go through some of the houses.

### The Hookstown Academy.

A correspondent sends us an account of the closing exercises at the Hookstown Academy, on Friday evening, July 2, but as the letter comes too late, we are compelled to abridge it. The correspondent states that the exhibition was a very great success financially as well as otherwise. There was an overflowing house, and the net receipts were $36. The programme was of a varied character and quite entertaining. Among those of whom honorable mention is made, were W. B. Lawrence, (Salutatorian,) Miss Belle Bryan, Miss Ada Lawrence, Master Morton Scott, Master Milton Lawrence, Master Davie Nelson, Joseph Little, H. H. Swaney, (Valedictorian,) and Miss H. I. Bond, (Vocalist.) There were thirty-five performers. The exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The instrumental music was furnished by the Adonis string band.

### Hymeneal.

Yesterday afternoon a pleasant hymeneal ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride on Sixth avenue—the principals being Mr. Oscar Bradshaw and Mrs. Rachael McKean. The gentleman is one of the trusted conductors on the Connellsville Road, and the lady is well-known and esteemed in social circles. She was an adept in the mysteries of the "art preservative," and at one time was a member of our compositors' force, where she won the sincere respect of employers, and associates in the craft for, her skill as a "typo" and her uniform lady-like demeanor. The wedding was celebrated in the presence of a small company, consisting alone of relatives, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John G. Brown, after which gifts and congratulations were in order, and were both forthcoming in abundance. We join with other friends in wishing the worthy pair a long life of unadulterated happiness and prosperity.

### RESULTED FATALLY.

**A Man Has Both His Legs Cut Off at Altoona.**

Yesterday morning Andrew McDermott, a switchman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident at Altoona, which resulted fatally in the afternoon. At the time of the accident, McDermott was working about one of switches, when by carelessness he was struck by an engine and thrown upon the track with both his legs across one of the rails, over which the wheels of the locomotive passed, severing them from his body. Medical aid was summoned, and for a time it was thought he would recover, but last evening his sufferings were ended by death.

### BOY DROWNED.

**A Fatal Mis-step on a Coal Barge.**

Yesterday evening a party of small boys went to the Monongahela river at the foot of Liberty street, to go in swimming. They undressed themselves and got on a coal boat, preparatory to diving into the stream. Among the number was a twelve year old son of William Printy, Esq., who resides on Liberty street, near Third avenue, who, while walking on the barge, made a mis-step and fell into the river and was drowned. His companions gave the alarm and search for the body was instituted, which was recovered at half-past seven o'clock. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.


**Get your** Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.


### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

**Election District Republican Vigilance Committee.**

The Vigilance Committee of the County Republican Executive Committee met yesterday (Monday) afternoon, when the persons whose names are published below were designated as Chairmen of the sub-Vigilance Committees for the several election districts of the county.

The persons named will please select, as early as possible, at least four other good active Republicans to serve as the Vigilance Committee of their districts, and as many more as in their judgment may be advisable. As soon as the committee is complete the Chairmen will please furnish the list to the Secretary of this committee.

S. P. FULTON, Chairman.

W. N. DIEHL, Secretary.

The following is the list of district Chairmen:

PITTSBURGH.

*First Ward*—First district, David Campbell; Second district W. B. Hunter; Third district, W. V. Diehl.

*Second Ward*—First district, W. J. Caskey; Second district, T. S. Bigelow; Third district, Samuel Mason.

*Third Ward*—First district, James McNeill; Second district, Peter Dressler.

*Fourth Ward*—First district, W. W. Thompson; Second district, Samuel Anderson; Third district, W. A. Kiskadden.

*Fifth Ward*—First district, A. W. Smith; Second district, John F. Moore; Third district, Thos. McCourt.

*Sixth Ward*—First district, R. D. Nicholson; Second district, H. J. Thomas; Third district, R. H. Lee; Fourth district, Enoch Normecut.

*Seventh Ward*—First district, E. C. Mathews; Second district, Jos. K. Scott; Third district, James McCallin.

*Eighth Ward*—First district, J. J. Booth; Second district, John Knowland; Third district, A. Seanor; Fourth district, Samuel Shore.

*Ninth Ward*—First district, Jas. Boyd; Second district, Jas. Y. Irwin; Third district, Saml. Ellison.

*Tenth Ward*—First district, Robt. Giles; Second district, David Beck.

*Eleventh Ward*—First district, Philip Muellick; Second district, Harry Hoffer; Third district, John Semple; Fourth district, Thomas H. Hunter.

*Twelfth Ward*—First district, G. Omvaert; Second district, Thomas Rowswell; Third district, Alderman Robert Herron; Fourth district, Calvin Bartley.

*Thirteenth Ward*—First district, Harry McCoy; Second district, Samuel Belfore; Third district, Cal. Reyburn.

*Fourteenth Ward*—First district, James R. Glass; Second district, E. S. Morrow; Third district, J. Vannote; Fourth district, E. D. Wilt; Fifth district, J. W. Jones.

*Fifteenth Ward*—First district, Lewis Lewis; Second district, Wm. Hosack; Third district, W. M. Clark.

*Sixteenth Ward*—First district, W. H. Barr; Second district, S. R. Baldwin; Third district, Samuel McKinley; Fourth district, Robert Dalzell; Fifth district, S. H. Morgan.

*Seventeenth Ward*—First district, Joseph Wainwright; Second district, Ed F. Pearson; Third district, John McMahon; Fourth district, Charles North.

*Eighteenth Ward*—Charles W. Lewis.

*Nineteenth Ward*—First district, R. H. Negley; Second district, John Boreland; Third district, Wash Young.

*Twentieth Ward*—First district, H. Baum; Second district, D. Aiken, Jr.; Third district, J. B. Richards.

*Twenty-first Ward*—First district, William Sprague; Second district, John H. Jones; Third district, James Littell.

*Twenty-second Ward*—First district, W. T. Bowers; Second district, John H. Miller.

*Twenty-third Ward*—First district, George T. Oliver; Second district, Anthony Davis.

*Twenty-fourth Ward*—First district, William West; Second district, William McClurg.

*Twenty-fifth Ward*—First district, Charles Stoltzenback; Second district, R. E. Mercer; Third district, J. B. Brown.

*Twenty-sixth Ward*—First district, John N. Jarrett; Second, P. Baumgart; Third, John Bradley; Fourth, Theo. Stewart.

*Twenty-seventh Ward*—First district, Andrew Bender; Second district, R. E. Dalzell.

*Twenty-eighth Ward*—First district, Robt. Scott; Second district, Daniel Wenke; Third district, Harry Moore.

*Twenty-ninth Ward*—First district, H. Doyle; Second district, J. Martin Schaffer.

*Thirtieth Ward*—First district, Jno. Richardson; Second district, N. G. Frank.

*Thirty-first Ward*—C. Ott.

*Thirty-second Ward*—First district, John Douglass; Second district, Joel L. Bigham.

*Thirty-third Ward*—R. H. Perry.

*Thirty-fourth Ward*—Thomas Stewart.

*Thirty-fifth Ward*—First district, C. Boehmer; Second district, Jno. Vaughan.

*Thirty-sixth Ward*—First district, W. C. Taylor; Second district, Thomas Ralph.

*Thirty-seventh Ward*—First district, Henry Swift; Second district, Jas. S. Woodwell.

ALLEGHENY.

*First Ward*—J. E. McKelvey.

*Second Ward*—First district, H. S. Fleming; Second district, John McDonald; Third district, W. J. Draher; Fourth district, Russell Miller.

*Third Ward*—First district, W. J. Scott; Second district, John A. Fairman; Third district, Edward H. Welbly; Fourth district, Charles Lingenfelter; Fifth district, Fred. Faber.

*Fourth Ward*—First district, Thomas A. Acheson; Second district, John Faulkner; Third district, J. C. Hetzell.

*Fifth Ward*—First district, I. N. Patterson; Second district, Jos. Nicholl; Third district, Wm. Heagy.

*Sixth Ward*—First district, Wm. Blakeley; Second district, J. D. Strous; Third district, Thomas Harper.

*Seventh Ward*—First district, Lewis Jacobus; Second district, Frank Houpft, Third district, H. Snaman.

*Eighth Ward*—First district, Gotleib Fischer, second district, Smith Walker.

*Ninth Ward*—W. Canham.

*Tenth Ward*—J. O. S. Golden.

*Eleventh Ward*—Tom. Wachob.

BOROUGHS.

*McKeesport*—First district, D. Huffman; Second district, Jas. Harrison; Third district, A. Innskeep.

*Braddocks*—Wm. R. Jones.

*Bellevue*—W. Neale.

*Beltzhoover*—John C. Day.

*Charleiroi*—Wm. Hall.

*Etna*—R. H. Jones.

*Elizabeth*—W. E. Thompson.

*Millvale*—S. E. Johnston.

*Mansfield*—Andrew McQuelty.

*Swickley*—B. C. Christy.

*Sharpsburg*—Dr. C. A. W. Redlich.

*Turentum*—J. S. Boyd.

*Verona*—W. B. Wright, Dan'l Stotter.

*West Bellevue*—N. W. Schafer.

*West Elizabeth*—Joel Martin.

TOWNSHIPS.

*Baldwin*—First district, Henry Hays; Second district, S. B. Moore.

*Charleiroi*—L. N. McGonnegie.

*Collier*—D. C. Hultz.

*Crescent*—John Hamilton.

*Elizabeth*—First district, Samuel Scott; Second district, Alex. Gregg; Third district, D. Douglass; Fourth district, Geo. W. Watson.

*East Deer*—First district, Robert Kennedy; Second district, J. C. Bunting.

*Franklin*—Samuel Sarver.

*Fawn*—John Miller.

*Findley*—Geo. Burns.

*Forward*—Wm. Schrader.

*Hampton*—W. W. McKee.

*Harrison*—Samuel Hunter.

*Harmar*—Jas. G. Armstrong.

*Indiana*—W. W. Shaw.

*Jefferson*—Thomas P. Maney.

*Kilbuck*—First District, Tom Paisley; Second, Fred Muller.

*Leet*—Wm. L. Jones.

*Lower St. Clair*—Fred Hampe, John Pauli.

*Lincoln*—H. G. Edmundson.

*Mifflin*—First district, Wm. Willock Second district, Geo. Peats; Third district, J. G. West.

*Moon*—W. H. Guy.

*Marshall*—J. P. Richey.

*McCandless*—Wm. Ramage.

*North Fayette*—S. Dickson.

*Neville*—H. Hamilton.

*North Versailles*—A. J. Shank.

*Ohio*—R. M. Crawford.

*O'Hara*—Jas. Lindsey.

*Plum*—G. C. Patterson.

*Penn*—C. C. Cullens.

*Pine*—A. English, Jr.

*Patton*—First district, Dr. Hunter; Second district, Wm. Haymaker.

*Robinson*—First district, Isaac Ross; Second district, Andrew P. Young.

*Ross*—First district, C. B. Gillespie; Second district, J. H. Coningham.

*Reserve*—Christ. Beckert.

*Richland*—Samuel Allison.

*Shaler*—First district, H. K. Sample; Second district, W. C. Shaw.

*South Versailles*—Second district, David Shaw; Third district, Jas. M. Love.

*Snowden*—Henry Murray.

*South Fayette*—W. A. Harriot.

*Sewickley*—H. L. Anderson.

*Scott*—First district, Jas. M. Lindsay; Second district, Thos. Gamble.

*Stowe*—John McCoy.

*Upper St. Clair*—First district, W. J. Gilmore; Second district, John Gilfillen.

*Union*—Christ. Steel.

*Versailles*—Cyrus Christy.

*Wilkins*—First district, W. T. McKelvy; Second district, P. Lane, Esq.

*West Deer*—G. C. McGill.

### DROPPED DEAD.

**An Exciting Time at a Picnic.**

Yesterday the Sunday School connected with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, went pic-nicing to Friendship grove, in the Sixteenth ward. On the grounds was erected a "shanty" from which was dealt out eatables to those who were without provisions. In this temporary eating house was Mr. George Junker, who resides at No. 567 Fifth avenue, and who assisted in disposing of the edibles. He had been on the grounds most of the day, and about half-past five o'clock concluded that he would take a cup of coffee. No sooner had he finished drinking it than did he fall to the ground a corpse. Two or three physicians being in attendance at the picnic, they were called, who pronounced him dead and for a few minutes great excitement prevailed among the crowd. The body of Mr. Junker was placed in a conveyance and taken to his late residence, after which Coroner McCallin was notified, who repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the remains. After hearing the witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict of "death from heart disease." Deceased was a German by birth, forty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

The family are much distressed over the sad occurrence, and from the number who called on them last evening to offer words of comfort, they no doubt have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

### THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

**Interesting Review—The Rights of Labor and Property—Evils of a High Rate of Interest, &c.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

NEW MONETARY SYSTEM. By Edward Kellogg.

The fuller title of this book further informs us that it is "the only means of securing the respective rights of labor and property, and of protecting the public from financial revulsions."

A work that even pretends to afford a remedy for the greatest evils of our industrial and monetary conditions deserves our careful, yet candid examination. But further still,

"It was composed chiefly about 1846, in the light of the calamities of the revulsion of 1837, and by a merchant of care and ability, who practically felt these calamities."

The book before us is the fifth edition, edited by Mary Kellogg Putnam, the daughter of the author, and who, during the years of its preparation, not only aided her father as an amanuensis, but deeply sympathized in his views.

Whatever of merit the book possesses, no more opportune period could have been selected for the publication of this new edition than the present.

To this edition Miss Putnam has added a biographical sketch of the author, so interesting that we hasten from it to the work of the father, certain that he will interest us.

The problem involved in the financial revulsion of 1837, he deeply considered. "He thought upon it by night and by day, and at last after looking for it three years, one night in the Spring of 1843, as he lay in his bed revolving once more his problem, it dawned upon him like an inspiration, *"Redeem it with a bond bearing interest."* He turned it to and fro for a moment, and exclaimed in the very words of the old philosopher, *"I have found it."*

In the great panic of 1837 there were two sources of danger—distrust by the bill holders of the bank issues, and alarm by the depositors. In that of 1873 the bill holder was amply secured in the credit of the general government, and hence was not a part of the panic.

The first part of the remedy of Mr. Kellogg consisted in the issue of what he called a *"Safety Fund Note,"* reading as follows:

"The United States promise to pay to A. B. or bearer, at their Safety Fund, in the city of ——, one hundred dollars in treasury note, bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in gold or silver coin, and until such payment and redemption this note shall be a legal tender for debts, the same as gold and silver coins are now a tender."

The treasury note reads very much the same; it was payable in Safety Fund notes as above, and was to draw two per cent. interest in gold or silver, but was not declared a legal tender.

It will be seen that the purpose was to make the former a circulating medium for a high denomination of bills. In this, it is assumed as essential, that at least the principal part of the circulation should rest on the credit of the general government, and not on the banks. This reform, in a modified way, was carried into practical operation by Mr. Chase, and the effect was, it were seen in the fact stated, that in the recent panic the billholder was freed from any alarm.

But Mr. Kellogg, as a deep-thinking business man, also saw the necessity of placing the depositor in like security, and hence his plan embraced him also, while that of Secretary Chase (and the other temporary at least) were to be in the Safety Fund establishments created by the General Government. The panic of 1873 was precipitated by the great distrust among the depositors occasioned by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

It is very evident that the recently suggested plan of issuing bonds drawing as low an interest as 3.65 per cent., had its origin in this plan of Mr. Kellogg.

That this plan would create a sufficient security to the depositor is very certain, and then, it is equally obvious that the depositors under would be very limited on account of the low rate of interest. None but temporary deposits would be so invested. And hence the greater part of them, in most cases, and annually, would be found, as now, in our banks, where they could realize six per cent. interest. The financial condition of the country would be an insecure as now, on the same grounds —namely, excessive bank loans based on these deposits.

Mr. Kellogg saw this clearly, and hence he sought a remedy, by legislation, that would prevent the collection of debts, and test greater than the two per cent. paid by the Government. In such a measure, he not only anticipated security to depositors, but a vast general good, growing out of his low rate of legal interest.

Nearly all of his book is written to prove this; and to his teachings herein the reader's attention is now invited.

*1. The evils of a high rate of interest.*

Money is the standard of exchange. As such, it is the representative of all property, because every species of property may be sold and bought for it as well as for gold as being capital, because capital is a general term to designate the property or money a person owns to invest in any business.

If, then, the annual income from the use of property would be justly estimated at ten per cent., why should the representative (money) of this property be of less value? Why, in reducing money to this standard of exchange, Mr. Kellogg contends that the rate of interest should be reduced to correspond with the profits of trade to show that even six per cent. is too high, he asserts that it enables a few to trample in dust the rights of the laborer on whom we depend for every morsel of food we eat, &c. Now, to prove this, he presents many cases. Suppose, he alleges the increase of money at compound interest; and because the sum accumulated is large in the course of many years, he asserts this gain is grossly unjust and destructive of the rights of the borrower.

In all these many illustrations he assumes the very point in controversy. He asserts what he should prove.

He says: "It is proposed to show that there is a wide difference between renting property and lending money, and that the rental and market value of property decrease in proportion to the rise of interest, &c."

If money is the representative market value of property, how can it be of greater value than the property? That there is a difference between the value of money and property, oftentimes, is certain, as it is now, but this is owing to that which gives a market value to everything, namely, the law of supply and demand. If a people by profligacy of expenditure become involved in debts they cannot pay, then the obligations which represent this indebtedness, and the money by which only they can be purchased, assume that harsh law of supply and demand a market value much greater than all other property. This is the cause of the evil referred to by our author, the money is small in amount compared to the debts it must speedily discharge. If he denounced the profligacy that caused this indebtedness, or if he advocated a law to prevent the creation of debts with view to render this profligacy impossible, there would appear some reason for such a course. Money as the medium of exchange becomes more or less valuable according to its demand, and when debts are about to be discharged, they give a value to money it would not otherwise have. To demand, therefore, as Mr. Kellogg does, a forced low rate of interest in such cases, would be a violation of this law of demand, and if violated by law in one case, it should be in all others. He might insist that at one time rents are too high, therefore they must be fixed by law; or that flour at ten dollars must be sold at five dollars; and this because these rents and this price for flour were robbing labor of its just dues, that we were trampling its rights under foot.

The great error of our author is in supposing there is a *one cure for our financial evils.* In this he follows those financial alchemists in their researches for that Elixir of Life that was to cure all diseases, even the wrinkles of old age; or our mots modern patent medicines, each one of which cures all complaints that flesh is heir to.

If a law could be passed limiting the rate of interest to two per cent. it would destroy the loaning of money. It would have to be supplemented by another law forcing those who had it to loan it.

The evil he saw around him from 1837 to 1843 was an indebtedness induced by almost every cause that could produce it. Unlimited issues of bank paper; over-trading; reckless speculations; weak judgments in business extensions; palatial residences; an extravagance in dress that was unlimited; cessation of industry, and economy in nothing.

An arbitrary low rate of interest, if it did not annihilate loans, would increase all these vices. I readily admit that there is a necessity, at times, to limit the rate of interest to a sum that the general experience of a State shows is based on ordinary profits arising from the use of money. This is intended as a protection against the exactions of money lenders, especially banks, which, by their reckless loans, have stimulated an indebtedness they should rather have suppressed. To allow them to take advantage of their own wrong would be against equity and conscience.

Seeing, then, that our author has given no agency by which bank deposits could be materially lessened, nor a security against panic amongst the depositors, there is, as yet, no adequate remedy suggested for that special evil. The proposed one of government bonds bearing but 3.65 per cent. would be little more efficient to limit deposits than the Safety Fund Note of Mr. Kellogg. The only remedy is to require the bank receiving deposits to secure them by a pledge of government bonds to an amount of one-half the deposits, and by making stockholders individually liable for the other half.

*3. Capital and Labor.*

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What is capital? It is not money, urges Mr. Kellogg, because it has a representative value only. But money from this very character is capital, not only because it has a legal value, but because as gold and silver it has also a natural value, equal to its legal or artificial value. How is capital created? Undoubtedly by labor, as Mr. Kellogg truly says. It then represents "past" labor, and is as much labor, as present labor. Capital being such, there is no more antagonism between it and present labor, than between portions of present labor, especially when it is in excess. We see, every day, the antagonism between labor in unions and labor out of them, the one by combination seeking to control the other.

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On the other hand, this capital in all forms of its expenditure, is valueless, without the aid of present labor.

But capital commands what all the present labor cannot accomplish, those titanic labors of the steam machinery, without which so many products would not be consumed by reason of their great cost. Take all iron manufactures as an illustration. What would a bar of iron or a keg of nails cost, if they had to be made by present labor by the hands and muscles of men? How many houses could be built? What of other industries would there be, if capital did not exist, and these vast forces of steam and machinery, excessive bank loans based on these deposits.

Mr. Kellogg saw this clearly, and hence he sought a remedy, by legislation, that would prevent the collection of debts, and test greater than the two per cent. paid by the Government. In such a measure, he not only anticipated security to depositors, but a vast general good, growing out of his low rate of legal interest.

Nearly all of his book is written to prove this; and to his teachings herein the reader's attention is now invited.

*2. The evils of a high rate of interest.*

Money is the standard of exchange. As such, it is the representative of all property, because every species of property may be sold and bought for it as well as for gold as being capital, because capital is a general term to designate the property or money a person owns to invest in any business.

If, then, the annual income from the use of property would be justly estimated at ten per cent., why should the representative (money) of this property be of less value? Why, in reducing money to this standard of exchange, Mr. Kellogg contends that the rate of interest should be reduced to correspond with the profits of trade to show that even six per cent. is too high, he asserts that it enables a few to trample in dust the rights of the laborer on whom we depend for every morsel of food we eat, &c. Now, to prove this, he presents many cases. Suppose, he alleges the increase of money at compound interest; and because the sum accumulated is large in the course of many years, he asserts this gain is grossly unjust and destructive of the rights of the borrower.

In all these many illustrations he assumes the very point in controversy. He asserts what he should prove.

He says: "It is proposed to show that there is a wide difference between renting property and lending money, and that the rental and market value of property decrease in proportion to the rise of interest, &c."

If money is the representative market value of property, how can it be of greater value than the property? That there is a difference between the value of money and property, oftentimes, is certain, as it is now, but this is owing to that which gives a market value to everything, namely, the law of supply and demand. If a people by profligacy of expenditure become involved in debts they cannot pay, then the obligations which represent this indebtedness, and the money by which only they can be purchased, assume that harsh law of supply and demand a market value much greater than all other property. This is the cause of the evil referred to by our author, the money is small in amount compared to the debts it must speedily discharge. If he denounced the profligacy that caused this indebtedness, or if he advocated a law to prevent the creation of debts with view to render this profligacy impossible, there would appear some reason for such a course. Money as the medium of exchange becomes more or less valuable according to its demand, and when debts are about to be discharged, they give a value to money it would not otherwise have. To demand, therefore, as Mr. Kellogg does, a forced low rate of interest in such cases, would be a violation of this law of demand, and if violated by law in one case, it should be in all others. He might insist that at one time rents are too high, therefore they must be fixed by law; or that flour at ten dollars must be sold at five dollars; and this because these rents and this price for flour were robbing labor of its just dues, that we were trampling its rights under foot.

The great error of our author is in supposing there is a *one cure for our financial evils.* In this he follows those financial alchemists in their researches for that Elixir of Life that was to cure all diseases, even the wrinkles of old age; or our mots modern patent medicines, each one of which cures all complaints that flesh is heir to.

If a law could be passed limiting the rate of interest to two per cent. it would destroy the loaning of money. It would have to be supplemented by another law forcing those who had it to loan it.

The evil he saw around him from 1837 to 1843 was an indebtedness induced by almost every cause that could produce it. Unlimited issues of bank paper; over-trading; reckless speculations; weak judgments in business extensions; palatial residences; an extravagance in dress that was unlimited; cessation of industry, and economy in nothing.

An arbitrary low rate of interest, if it did not annihilate loans, would increase all these vices. I readily admit that there is a necessity, at times, to limit the rate of interest to a sum that the general experience of a State shows is based on ordinary profits arising from the use of money. This is intended as a protection against the exactions of money lenders, especially banks, which, by their reckless loans, have stimulated an indebtedness they should rather have suppressed. To allow them to take advantage of their own wrong would be against equity and conscience.

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